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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК.
БАЗОВЫЙ КУРС

Учебно-практическое пособие

На английском языке

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Цель настоящего учебно-практического пособия – формирование, развитие и тренировка грамматических, лексических и коммуникативных навыков у студентов, изучающих английский язык на всех уровнях. В пособии представлены упражнения по основным разделам английской грамматики, сопровождающиеся кратким теоретическим материалом. Лексический материал для изучения представлен в текстах и закрепляется в упражнениях.

Материал пособия может быть использован для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплинам «Иностранный язык», «Практическая грамматика английского языка», «Практика устной и письменной речи», «Практический курс английского языка».

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Пояснительная записка

Учебно-практическое пособие «Английский язык. Базовый курс» содержит материалы к практическим занятиям и предназначено для студентов, изучающих английский язык на всех уровнях: для студентов бакалавриата и слушателей курсов повышения квалификации.

Цель пособия состоит в развитии у обучающихся грамматических, лексических умений и навыков, а также в формировании и совершенствовании навыков владения речью на английском языке.

Пособие включает в себя два основных раздела (грамматический и текстовый). В разделе, посвященном английской грамматике, представлены упражнения, сопровождающиеся кратким теоретическим материалом в виде схем в доступной для обучающихся форме. Предлагаемые упражнения носят коммуникативный характер и могут быть адаптированы к различным формам работы обучающихся на занятии (индивидуальная, парная, групповая). В текстовом разделе пособия представлено 14 текстов, соответствующих по тематике и содержанию требованиям программы. Особое внимание в данном разделе уделено вопросам после каждого текста, предлагаемым студентам для обсуждения. В дальнейшем, опираясь на ответы, обучающийся может составить собственное монологическое высказывание по теме текста. Этот вид упражнений является эффективным средством закрепления и контроля усвоения пройденного материала, позволяет развивать у обучающихся умение правильно

оформлять мысль на иностранном языке. В приложении приведен подробный справочный материал в помощь обучающимся (таблица неправильных глаголов, грамматические схемы).

Материал пособия может быть использован для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов по дисциплинам «Иностранный язык», «Практическая грамматика английского языка», «Практический курс английского языка» и «Практика устной и письменной речи».

1 INTRODUCTION TO PHONEMIC SYMBOLS

There are 2 types of phonemes in English: **vowels** and **consonants**. Vowels include: *short and long vowels*, *diphthongs* and the *neutral sound (schwa)*.

Ex. 1. Repeat the sounds and the words after the teacher (Fig.1).

Ex. 2. Work in pairs, read the sounds and the words to each other (Fig.1).

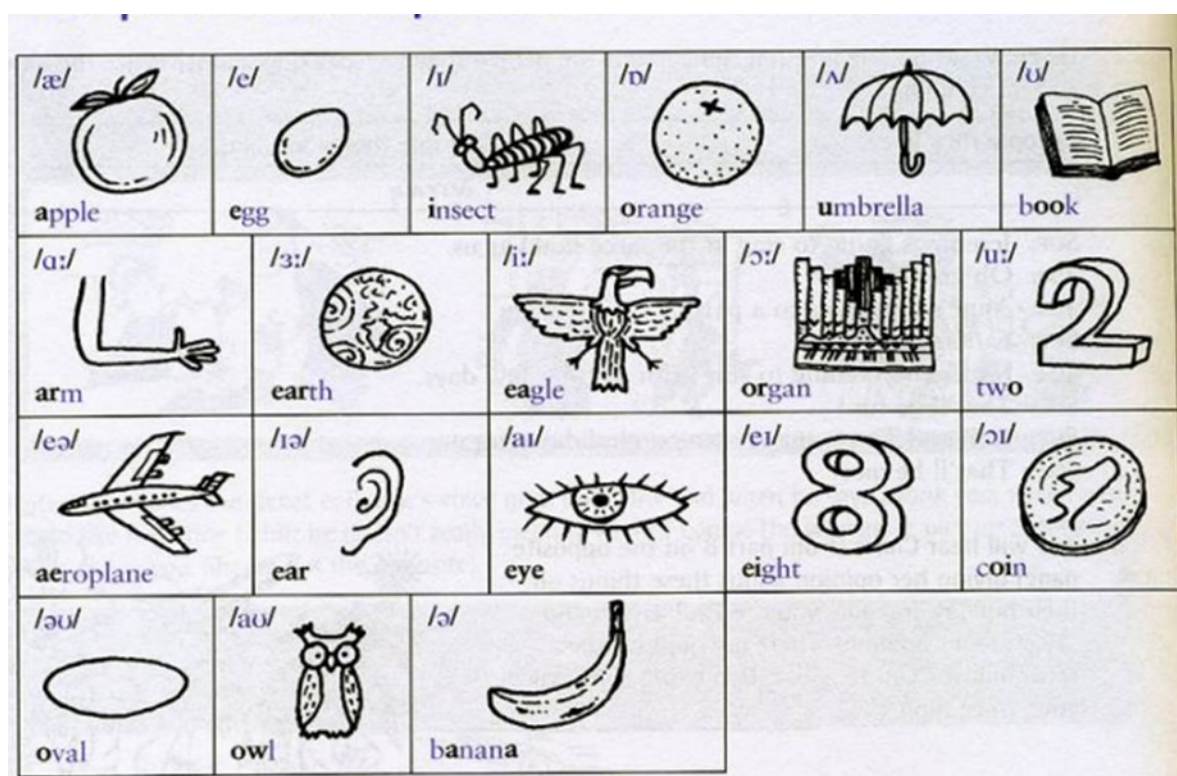


Figure 1 — English vowels

Consonants in English are *alveolar*. They are pronounced with *aspiration*.

Ex. 3. Repeat the sounds and the words after the teacher (Fig. 2).

Ex. 4. Work in pairs, read the sounds and the words to each other.




















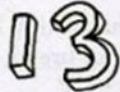




/b/  bird	/tʃ/  chair	/d/  dog	/f/  fish	/g/  girl	/h/  heart
/dʒ/  jar	/k/  key	/l/  leaf	/m/  monkey	/n/  nine	/ŋ/  ring
/p/  pear	/r/  rose	/s/  sofa	/ʃ/  sheep	/ʒ/  television	/t/  table
/ð/  mother	/θ/  thirteen	/v/  volcano	/w/  web	/j/  yacht	/z/  zebra

Figure 2 — English consonants

Ex. 5. Read the transcription of the words (Fig. 3) and write them down in normal letters. Use the dictionary.

EXAMPLE	<i>Furniture:</i>	/ˈteɪbəl	<u>bed</u>	ˈsəʊfə	tʃeə/
		<i>table</i>		<i>sofa</i>	<i>chair</i>
1	<i>For writing:</i>	/ˈpensəl	ˈpeɪpə	pen	ˈnəʊtbʊk/
2	<i>In the office:</i>	/desk	fæks	kəmˈpjju:tə	ˈtelɪfəʊn/
3	<i>Body parts:</i>	/nek	hed	hænd	leg/
4	<i>Farm animals:</i>	/hen	pɪg	ʃi:p	caʊ/
5	<i>Colours:</i>	/grɪ:n	blu:	red	blæk/
6	<i>Verbs:</i>	/get	teɪk	gɪv	gəʊ/
7	<i>Numbers:</i>	/ˈsevən	ten	θri:	faiv/

Figure 3 — Transcription of English words

Ex. 6. Find the following words in the word search (Fig. 4) and write down their transcription.

Breathes _____, chair _____, edge _____, English _____, future _____, juice _____, mixed _____, news _____, ocean _____, question _____, quick [kwɪk] _____, quite _____, school _____, shoe _____, sixth _____, though _____.

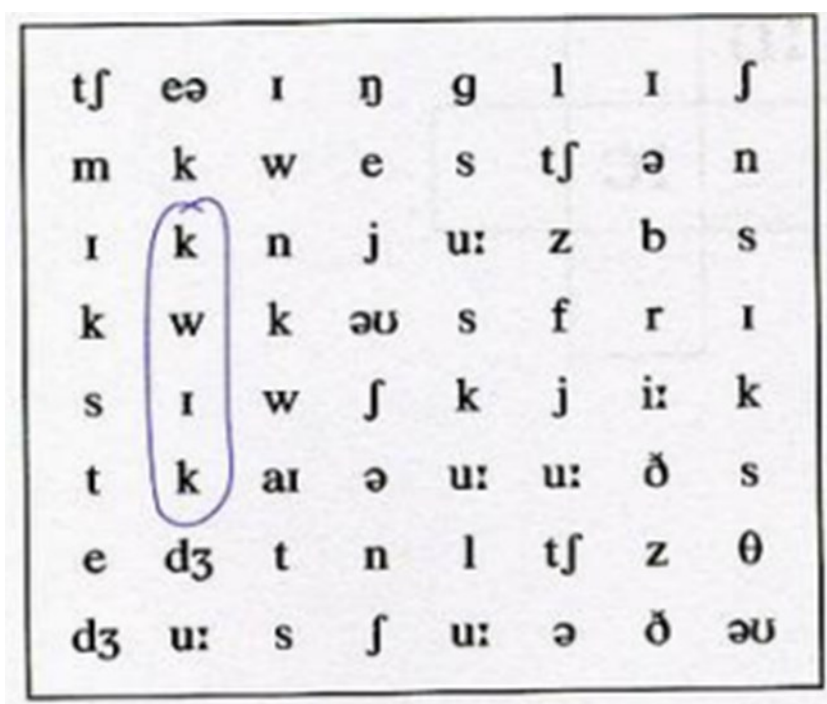


Figure 4 — Phonemic word search

Ex. 7. Do the short and long vowel crosswords (Fig. 5, 6).

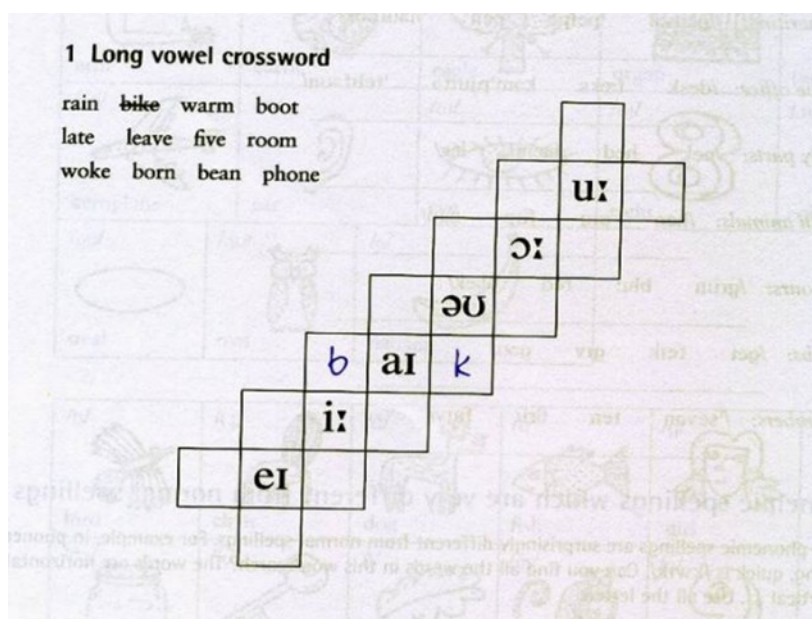


Figure 5 — Long vowel crossword

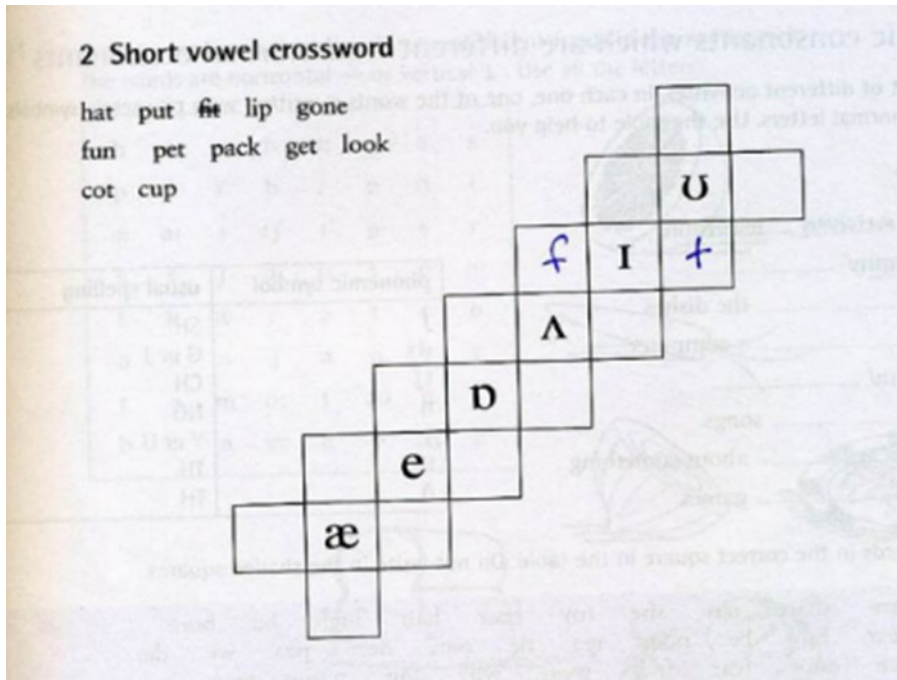


Figure 6 — Short vowel crossword

Ex. 8. Transcribe the following words connected with **food**.

Hamburger _____, pasta _____, carrot _____, strawberries _____, rice _____, bread _____, onion _____, chips _____, tomato _____, fish _____, meat _____, banana _____, orange _____.

Ex. 9. Transcribe the following words for **jobs**. Check your answers in the word search (Fig. 7).

Doctor _____, engineer _____, cook _____, guard _____, driver _____, writer _____, nurse _____, painter _____, singer _____, farmer _____, mechanic _____, waiter _____, vet _____.

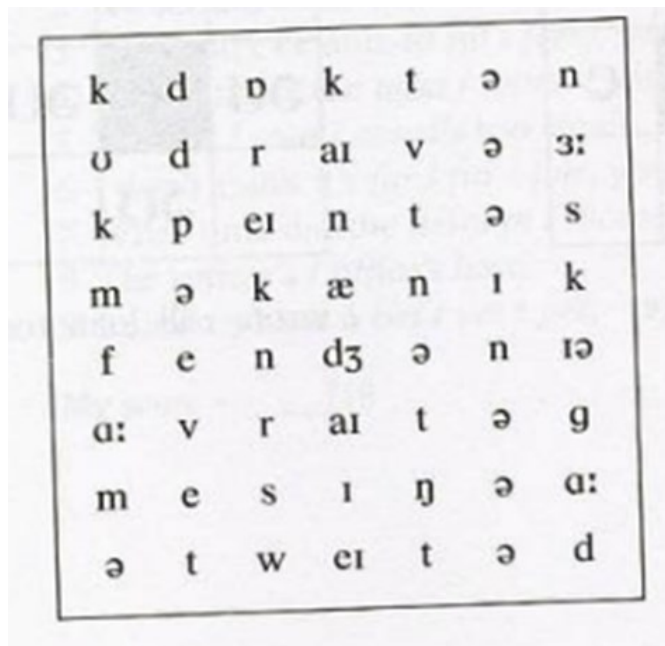


Figure 7 — Phonemic word search “Jobs”

2 INTRODUCTION TO GRAMMAR

2.1 THE VERB “TO BE”

In English every sentence has **S (subject)** and **P (predicate)**.

She is a teacher. (She – S, is – P). **S-P-O word order.**

Она – учительница.

To be (быть, являться, находиться)

The Present Simple Tense

+

I AM ('m)

He / she / it **IS** ('s)

We / you / they **ARE** ('re)

-

I AM NOT ('m not)

He / she / it **IS NOT** (isn't)

We / you / they **ARE NOT** (aren't)

?

AM I...?

IS he / she / it...?

ARE we / you / they...?

To make a question, use P-S-O word order!

E.g. Is she a teacher?

Ex. 10. Complete the conversations.

Conversation 1

Miranda: Hi, _____ am Miranda. Are _____ Monica?

Sally: No, _____ 'm not. _____ 'm Sally.

Miranda: Nice to meet _____!

Conversation 2

A: Where _____ Katya from? _____ she from Poland?

B: No, she _____.

A: _____ she from Russia?

B: Yes, she _____.

A: Where in Russia? _____ she from Moscow?

B: No, she _____. She _____ from Saint-Petersburg.

Conversation 3

A: Where _____ sushi from? _____ it from Japan?

B: Yes, it _____.

A: What about California rolls? _____ they from Japan too?

B: No, they _____.

A: _____ they from the USA?

B: No, they _____. They _____ from Canada.

Ex. 11. Write full sentences.

1. (your shoes very dirty) _____

2. (my brother a teacher) _____

3. (this house very big) _____

4. (the shops open today) _____

5. (my keys in my bag) _____

6. (Jenny 30 years old) _____

7. (you not very tall) _____

Ex. 12. Ask questions and answer them about yourself.

1. (what / name?) _____

2. (where / from?) _____

3. (how old?) _____

4. (what / job?) _____

5. (married?) _____

6. (what / favourite colour?) _____

7. (what / interested in?) _____

Ex. 13. Write TRUE sentences, positive or negative.

1. (I / interested in politics) _____

2. (I / hungry) _____

3. (it / warm today) _____

4. (I / afraid of dogs) _____

5. (my hands / cold) _____

6. (Russia / a very big country) _____

7. (diamonds / cheap) _____

8. (I / interested in football) _____

9. (Rome / in Spain) _____

Ex. 14. Put in *am*, *is* or *are*.

1. I ... a student. 2. She ... a painter. Her pictures ... on the walls. 3. His family ... in London now. 4. She ... not so attractive as her sister. 5. ... your parents at work? – Yes, they 6. My granny ... an actress. 7. ... your sister a doctor? –

No, she ... not a doctor, she ... a teacher. 8. The sky ... very blue today.

Ex. 15. Translate into English.

1. Он боится собак. 2. Сегодня тепло. 3. Эти цветы очень красивые. 4. Твоя тетя дома сегодня? 5. Я интересуюсь искусством. 6. Ты студент? – Да. 7. Где ключи? 8. Мой брат в университете. 9. Он всегда занят. 10. Это твои часы? – Нет. 11. Мой дедушка – ученый.

Ex. 16. There are six mistakes in the text. Find and correct them.

Nick Mason are my best friend. He's Australian and he am an actor. He's a very good actor – but he not very famous. He's twenty- six and he married. Nick and his wife not are very rich, but they is happy. Nick's very friendly and funny. He a really nice person is!

The Past Simple Tense

+

I / he / she / it **WAS**

We / you / they **WERE** ('re)

-

I / he / she / it **WAS NOT** (wasn't)

We /you / they **WERE NOT** (weren't)

?

WAS I / he / she / it...?

WERE we / you / they...?

!!! yesterday (yesterday morning / afternoon / evening)
last (last year / month / Monday / night)
ago (a week / a year / 5 days ago)
in 1990

Ex. 17. Put in *was*, *wasn't*, *were*, *weren't*.

1. My mother got married when she ... 25 years old. 2. I called you yesterday evening but you ... at home. Where ... you? 3. Peter ... at school last week because he ... ill. He's better now. 4. The shops ... open yesterday because it ... a public holiday. 5. ... you at home at 9 o'clock? – No, I I ... at work. 6. In summer 2020 I ... in Brazil. 7. It ... cold and dark, and they ... tired. 8. The lesson ... interesting. Actually, it was very boring.

The Future Simple Tense.

+

I / he / she / it / we / you / they **WILL BE**

-

I / he / she / it / we / you / they **WILL NOT BE (WON'T BE)**

?

WILL I / he / she / it / we / you / they BE ...?

!!! tomorrow

next (year / month / Monday / night)

in the future

soon

in a week (year / month)

Ex. 18. Put in *am, is, are, was, were* or *will be*.

1. Last year Nick ... 20, so he ... 21 now. 2. Today the weather ... nice, but yesterday it ... cold. 3. Where ... you at 9 o'clock last Sunday morning? 4. Why ... you so tired yesterday? 5. The dress ... ready tomorrow. 6. He ... not at home now. 7. My father ... 50 in May. 8. Where ... the dogs? – I don't know. They ... in the garden 10 minutes ago. 9. Take a warm pullover; it ... cold tomorrow. 10. When ... lunch ... ready?

2.2 THE VERB “*TO HAVE*”

+

I HAVE (got)

He / she / it **HAS** (got)

We / you / they **HAVE** (got)

-

I HAVE NOT (got) / **HAVEN'T** (got)

He / she / it **HAS NOT** (got) / **HASN'T** (got)

We / you / they **HAVE NOT** (got) / **HAVEN'T** (got)

?

HAS he / she / it (got) ... ?

HAVE we / you / they (got) ... ?

E.g. Steven has got a new car.

Has Mike got a computer?

She hasn't got a parrot.

Ex. 19. Use the words below to write questions. Then write true short answers.

You / mobile phone? Have you got a mobile phone?

1. You / any brothers or sisters?
2. You / a bicycle?
3. Your best friend / any pets?
4. You / a headache?
5. Your mother / dark hair?

Ex. 20. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. Mary has got a family. 2. Tom has got a lot of relatives. 3. I have got a sister. 4. My brother has got a new car. 5. She has got a cat. 6. We often have spelling tests. 7. They have tea or coffee for breakfast. 8. I often have a lot of work to do. 9. My mother has guests tonight. 10. Ann has a toothache.

Ex. 21. Ask questions to the following sentences.

1. He has good friends at school. 2. They have a lot of English books at home. 3. I often have a headache in the evening. 4. She usually has a fish for dinner. 5. They have a lot of flowers in the garden. 6. Kate has two sisters.

Ex. 22. Put the correct form of *have* into the following sentences.

1. Don't disturb him; he ... a rest. 2. How many lessons he ... a week? – He usually ... four. 3. How often he ... a singing lesson? 4. What you ... for breakfast? – We ... toast and coffee. 5. You ... a motor cycle? – No, I only ... an

ordinary bicycle. 6. English people always ... roast beef for lunch on Sundays? 7. You ... earthquakes in your country?

2.3 THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

We use the Present Simple to speak about:

1) facts of nature (*The earth goes round the sun. Water freezes at 0 degrees Celsius*);

2) everyday routine (*Every morning I get up, wash up and brush my teeth*);

3) permanent actions and states (*I work in the office. I go to work by bus*).

+

I / you / we / they **V1**

He / she / it **Vs**

E.g. Maria works at university. She teaches English grammar.

!!! V_s can be pronounced as [s] (*walks, drinks*), [z] (*sings, rides*) or [ɪz] (*washes, dances*).

-

I / you / we / they **DON'T V1**

He / she / it **DOESN'T V1**

E.g. I don't have children. He doesn't walk to work.

?

DO I / you / we / they V1?

DOES he / she / it V1?

E.g. Do you drink coffee every day? Does he play the guitar?

!!! always

usually

often

seldom

sometimes

every day / week / year / month

regularly

from time to time

rarely

once / twice a week

Ex. 23. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. You know the answer.
2. She dances in competitions.
3. He loves her.
4. He trusts you.
5. The children like sweets.
6. He finishes work at 6.00.
7. She wears jeans to work.
8. He usually believes you.
9. You remember the address.
10. She plays chess very well.
11. Their dogs bark all night.
12. Their neighbours often complain.

Ex. 24. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Simple.

1. Mary (to study) English. 2. My father always (to read) newspapers in the morning. 3. Every morning he (to hurry) to the university. 4. I (not to drink) coffee often. 5. My parents (to live) in a small flat. 6. What you (to do)? – I am a doctor. 7. When you (to get up) every day? 8. It (to take) me an hour to get to university. 9. Tom (not to do) any sport. 10. My aunt (to play) tennis well.

Ex. 25. Complete the sentences with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ every morning. (do yoga)
2. My parents _____. (not work)
3. What time _____ lunch (you / have)?
4. I _____ meat. (not eat)
5. When _____ to go shopping? (you / want)
6. Jim _____ television every morning. (watch)
7. My mother and I _____ very well. (get on)
8. _____ to the gym every day? (they / go)
9. Excuse me, _____ here? (you / live)
10. She always _____ a shower before breakfast.
(have)
11. How much coffee _____? (you / drink)
12. We _____ at work. (not smoke)
13. He _____ by plane very often. (not travel)
14. Why _____ at 6? (Linda / get up)
15. They sometimes _____ a taxi home. (get)
16. He _____ work at 5. (finish)
17. What kind of music _____? (you / listen to)

18. They _____ away at the weekend. (not go)
19. She _____ him very often. (not see)
20. Why _____ me? (your father / not like)

Ex. 26. Complete the sentences using the words **in bold**.

Boil, close, cost, cost, like, like, meet, open, speak, teach, wash.

1. Margaret _____ four languages.
2. In Britain the banks usually _____ at 9.30 in the morning.
3. The City Museum _____ at 5 o'clock in the evening.
4. Tina is a teacher. She _____ mathematics to young children.
5. My job is very interesting. I _____ a lot of people.
6. Peter _____ his hair twice a week.
7. Food is expensive. It _____ a lot of money.
8. Shoes are expensive. They _____ a lot of money.
9. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
10. Julia and I are good friends. I _____ her and she _____ me.

Ex. 27. Student Profile.

- a) Fill in the form about yourself (Fig. 8).

STUDENT PROFILE

- 1** First name
- 2** Surname
- 3** Nationality
- 4** Address
- 5** Occupation
- 6** Place of birth
- 7** Date of birth
- 8** Languages
- 9** Interests
- 10** Reasons for learning English

Figure 8 — Student Profile

b) Work in pairs. Make questions, check with the teacher.
Ask the questions and fill in the form about your partner.

1. What _____ ?
2. What _____ ?
3. Where _____ ?
4. Where _____ ?
5. What _____ ?
6. Where _____ ?
7. When _____ ?
8. What languages _____ ?
9. What _____ in your free time?

10. Why _____?

To fill in the form, we sometimes ask HOW DO YOU SPELL IT?

E.g.

- *What's your surname?*

- *Kuznetsov.*

- *How do you spell it?*

- *K-U-Z-N-E-T-S-O-V.*

c) Use the form and tell the teacher about your partner (10 sentences).

E.g. Her name is Rita. Her surname is Smirnova. She is from Russia. Rita lives in Chelyabinsk on Lenina avenue. She works at school...etc.

2.4 THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use the Present Continuous to speak about:

1) actions in process NOW (*I'm having a lesson now. He's drinking coffee at the moment*);

2) temporary actions (*I'm living at my parents' because I'm looking for a flat to rent. She's reading War and Peace*);

3) personal plans and fixed arrangements for the near future (*I'm meeting my friends tonight*).

!!! now

at the moment

+

I AM Ving

He / she / it **IS Ving**

We / you / they **ARE Ving**

E.g. I'm driving, I can't talk on the phone now.

-

I AM NOT Ving

He / she / it **IS NOT Ving**

We / you / they **ARE NOT Ving**

E.g. I'm not cooking, I'm doing my homework.

?

AM I Ving?

IS he / she / it Ving?

ARE we / you / they Ving?

E.g. Are you listening to me? What are you doing?

Ex. 28. Put the following sentences in the negative form and add affirmative sentences using the words in brackets.

Model

She is writing a letter now. (to read)

She is not writing a letter. She is reading.

1. Ann is working. (to skate) 2. They are playing tennis. (to read books) 3. Nick is swimming. (to lie in the sun) 4. I am drinking coffee now. (to write a letter) 5. He is learning new words. (to recite a poem)

Ex. 29. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous.

1. Kate (not to work), she (to swim) in the river. 2. He (to teach) his boy to ride. 3. Why Mary (not to wear) her new dress? 4. What he (to do) now? He (to clean) his shoes. 5. It (to rain)? – Yes, it (to rain) very hard. You can't go out yet. 6. What you (to read) now? – I (to read) Crime and Punishment. 7. It is a lovely day. The sun (to shine) and the birds (to sing). 8. You (to do) anything this evening? – No, I'm not. 9. We (to have) breakfast at 6.00 tomorrow as Tom (to catch) an early train. 10. My sister usually does the shopping, but I (to do) it today as she isn't well.

Ex. 30. Complete the sentences. Use the words **in bold**.

Build, cook, go, have, stand, stay, swim, work.

1. Please be quiet. I _____.
2. Where's John? He's in the kitchen. He _____.
3. You _____ on my foot. Oh, I'm sorry!
4. Look! Somebody _____ in the river.
5. We're here on holiday. We _____ at the Central Hotel.
6. Where's Ann? She _____ a shower.
7. They _____ a new theatre in the city centre at the moment.
8. I _____ now. Goodbye.

Ex. 31. Make questions from these words.

1. (working / Paul / today?) _____
2. (what / doing / the children?) _____

3. (you / listening to me?) _____
4. (where / going your friends?) _____
5. (your parents / television / watching?) _____
6. (what / cooking / Ann?) _____
7. (why / you / looking at me?) _____
8. (coming / the bus?) _____

!!! In English we have **action and non-action verbs**.

We can't use non-action verbs in the Present Continuous!

Non-action verbs (ONLY THE PRESENT SIMPLE) are:

Like, love, hate, prefer, want, need, have (=possess), know, believe, think (=have an opinion), understand, sound, hear*, smell*, taste*, feel* etc.

I like books about sea adventures. NOT ~~I'm liking...~~

I think you are right. NOT ~~I'm thinking...~~

Do you understand me? NOT ~~Are you understanding...~~

*These verbs can be dynamic when we describe actions not perceptions.

Compare:

The soup tastes horrible. I'm tasting the soup (= checking the flavor)

Ex. 32. Complete the conversations with the Present Simple or the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Conversation 1

Fiona: What _____ you _____ (do)?

Philip: I _____ (watch) this film. It's a musical.

Fiona: But you _____ (not like) musicals!

Philip: I _____ (know) I usually _____ (hate) them. But this one is really good. _____ you _____ to watch it?

Fiona: Not right now, Susie is here and we _____ (study) for our English test.

Philip: A test?

Fiona: Yes, we _____ (have) a test every Friday.

Conversation 2

Alice: _____ you _____ (use) this computer now?

Greg: No, the boss _____ (wait) for me in the other office. Why?

Alice: Because I _____ (need) to use it.

Greg: What's wrong with your computer?

Alice: It _____ (not work) at the moment and I _____ (want) to send an e-mail.

Greg: OK.

Conversation 3

Polly: How's your son?

Jenny: He's fine. He's at university now.

Polly: Really? What _____ he _____ (study)?

Jenny: Medicine. He's going to be a doctor. He _____ (do) his final exams at the moment. How's your daughter?

Polly: She's fine too. She _____ (work) in a shop at the moment. She _____ (want) to go travelling this summer so she _____ (need) to earn some money.

Activation: Work in pairs, make up your own conversations like that and practice them with your partner.

Ex. 33. Put the words in the right order to make questions.

1. name / your / what / is? – Andrey.
2. how / you / are / today? – Fine, thank you.
3. from / you / where / are? – From Russia.
4. live / where / do / you? – In Ekaterinburg.
5. in / a / flat / you / do / live? – In a flat.
6. parents / are / from / where / your? – My mother and father are Russian.
7. where / Chelyabinsk / living / are / in / you? – In a student residence near Lenin avenue.
8. do / do / free / what / time / you / in / your? – I read a lot and play basketball.
9. studying English / why / are / you? – Because I want to travel and English helps.
10. subject / what / your / is / favourite / university / at? – I like psychology.
11. watch / of / do / what / kind / films / you? – I love comedies.
12. breakfast / have / usually / do / what / you / for? – Coffee and cereal.
13. you / do / what / usually / weekends / at / do? – I usually go out with my friends.

Activation: Answer the questions about yourself.

Ex. 34. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. What you (to have) for breakfast usually? – I usually (to eat) a carrot and (to drink) a glass of cold water. 2. Why you (to walk) so fast today? You usually (to walk) quite slowly. 3. Look at that crowd. I (to wonder) what they (to wait) for. 4. I (to think) it is a pity you don't take more exercise. You (to get) fat. 5. What he (to do) to his car now? – I (to think) he (to polish) it. 6. What you (to wait) for? – I (to wait) for the shop to open. 7. The milk (to smell) sour. 8. You (to read) a lot? 9. He usually (to drink) coffee but today he (to drink) tea. 10. She (to have) a shower now.

2.5 THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE

We use the Past Simple to speak about:

1) single completed actions in the past. There is NO connection with the present (*I lost my key yesterday. Did you see Anna 10 minutes ago?*);

2) historical facts (*Mozart died in 1791*).

+

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they **V2/ed**

I cooked dinner last night.

-

I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they **DIDN'T V1**

She didn't go shopping yesterday.

?

DID I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they V1?

Did you have art lessons as a kid?

!!! yesterday (yesterday morning / afternoon / evening)

last (last year / month / Monday / night)

ago (a week / a year / 5 days ago)

in 1990

Ex. 35. Read about Lisa's journey to London. Fill in the gaps with the right form of the verbs in brackets.

Last Tuesday Lisa _____ (fly) to London. She _____ (get up) at 6 o'clock in the morning and _____ (have) a cup of coffee. At 6.30 she _____ (leave) home and _____ (drive) to the airport. When she _____ (arrive), she _____ (park) the car and then _____ (go) to the airport café where she _____ (have) breakfast. Then she _____ (go) through passport control and _____ (wait) for her flight. The plane _____ (depart) on time and _____ (arrive) in London 2 hours later. Finally, she _____ (take) a taxi from the airport to the hotel in the centre of London.

Activation: Work in pairs and tell your partner about your journey. Use the Past Simple.

Ex. 36. Put the verb in the right form – positive, negative or question.

1. We went to the cinema but the film wasn't very good. We (to enjoy) it.

2. Tim (to buy) some new clothes yesterday – two shirts, a jacket and a pullover.

3. (to rain) yesterday? No, it was a nice day.

4. The party wasn't very good so we (to stay) long.

5. It was very warm in the room so I (to open) the window.

6. Did you go to the bank this morning? No, I (to have) time.

7. I cut my hand this morning. How you (to do) that?

Ex. 37. Complete the sentences using the following words **in bold**.

Buy, catch, cost, fall, hurt, sell, spend, teach, throw, write.

1. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.

2. How did you learn to drive? My father _____ me.

3. We couldn't afford to keep our car so we _____ it.

4. Dave _____ down the stairs this morning and _____ his leg.

5. Jim _____ the ball to Sue, who _____ it.

6. Ann _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a dress which _____ 100 pounds.

Ex. 38. Change the sentences into the Past Simple.

1. They listen to the radio every day. 2. My sister reads English books. 3. Mary helps me to do my homework. 4. They speak English well. 5. He plays tennis. 6. Do you live in Moscow? 7. I have breakfast at 8 o'clock. 8. She goes to the swimming pool every Sunday.

2.6 THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use the Past Continuous to speak about:

1) long actions in process in the past (*Last night at 11 I was walking home from the party*);

2) long unfinished actions in the past (together with the Past Simple for short single actions in the past) (*Mom was cooking dinner when we came home*).

+

I / he / she / it **WAS Ving**

We / you / they **WERE Ving**

We were driving when the police stopped us.

-

I / he / she / it **WASN'T Ving**

We / you / they **WEREN'T Ving**

I wasn't doing anything special when you called.

?

WAS I / he / she / it Ving?

WERE we / you / they Ving?

What were you doing when your boss called?

!!! at ... a.m. / p.m. yesterday

all day / night (long)

all the time

at that moment

Ex. 39. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I was hurrying to the university when I met you. 2. He was having his English at 9 in the morning. 3. I was reading a book when you rang me up. 4. It was raining when I got up. 5. We were working from six till seven. 6. She was making a cake when I came in.

Ex. 40. What were you doing at these times?

1. At 8 o'clock yesterday evening *I was having dinner.*

2. At 5 o'clock last Monday _____

3. At 10.15 yesterday morning _____

4. At 4.30 this morning _____

5. At 7.45 yesterday evening _____

6. Half an hour ago _____

Ex. 41. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous.

1. When I first met him, he (to study) painting. 2. I (to talk) to Mr Pitt when you came in. 3. Where he (to live) when you saw him last? 4. Tom (to sit) in a corner with a book. 5. She (to stand) at the bus stop. I asked her what bus she (to wait) for. 6. The traffic (to make) so much noise that I couldn't hear what he (to say).

Ex. 42. Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

Situation 1

Carol _____ (break) her arm last week. It _____ (happen) when she _____ (paint) her room. She _____ (fall) off the ladder.

Situation 2

The train _____ (arrive) at the station and Paula _____ (get off). Two friends of hers, John and Jenny, _____ (wait) to meet her.

Situation 3

Yesterday Sue _____ (walk) along the road when she _____ (meet) Jim. He _____ (go) to the station to catch a train and he _____ (carry) a bag. They _____ (stop) to talk for a few minutes.

Ex. 43. Put the verbs into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. They _____ golf when it _____ to rain. (to play, to start)

2. His mobile _____ when he _____. (to ring, to drive)

3. We _____ the news when we _____ in Corsica. (to hear, to sunbathe)

4. He _____ at the tower when someone _____ his bag. (to look, to take)

5. I _____ a coffee when I _____ her. (to have, to see)

6. She _____ an accident when she _____ to the shops. (to see, to walk)

7. I _____ home when a man _____ out into the road in front of me. (to cycle, to step)

8. I _____ along the street when suddenly I _____ footsteps behind me. (to walk, to hear)

9. Last night I _____ a plate when I _____ the washing up (to break, to do).

10. How fast _____ you _____ when the accident _____? (to drive, to happen).

Ex. 44. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Simple or the Past Continuous.

1. What you (to do) at this time yesterday? – I was asleep.
2. I (to walk) along the street when suddenly I (to hear) footsteps behind me. Somebody (to follow) me.
3. When I was young, I (to want) to be a doctor.
4. We were good friends. We (to know) each other well.
5. I (to enjoy) the party, but Sam (to want) to go home.
6. When I (to arrive) at the station Ann (to wait) for me.
7. As they (to walk) along the road they (to hear) a car coming from behind them.
8. When I (to hear) his knock I (to go) to the door and (to open) it, but I (not to recognize) him at first.

2.7 THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We use the Present Perfect to speak about:

1) recent completed actions which have RESULT NOW
(*I have cooked pizza, let's have dinner!*);

2) experiences in your life (*He has jumped with a parachute. She has been to India.*);

3) with *today / this evening / this year* etc. when the periods are not finished at the time of speaking (*I've drunk 4 cups of coffee this morning* (it is still morning).

He hasn't studied very hard this semester (it is still this semester).

+

I / we / you / they **HAVE V3/ed**

He / she / it **HAS V3/ed**

She has just come home.

-

I / we / you / they **HAVEN'T V3/ed**

He / she / it **HASN'T V3/ed**

We haven't read Shakespeare in the original.

?

HAVE I / we / you / they **V3/ed?**

HAS he / she / it **V3/ed?**

Have you ever been to Madagascar?

!!! ever

never

just
already
yet
before
lately
recently

Ex. 45. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. I have seen this film.
2. Tom has made this mistake before.
3. My sister has been to London this week.
4. We have had a long walk today.
5. I have met her before.

Ex. 46. Insert the adverbs where necessary.

1. Ann has been late for classes. (never)
2. She has met her friend. (already)
3. I haven't done my morning exercises (yet)
4. Nick hasn't typed the letter. (yet)
5. He has had his dinner. (already)
6. My sister has wanted to be a singer. (always)
7. Have you given an interview? (ever)
8. The meeting has begun. (just)

Ex. 47. Look at the pictures (Fig. 9) and make sentences using the Present Perfect. Use the following word combinations: **go to bed, clean his shoes, stop raining, close the door, fall down, have a bath.**

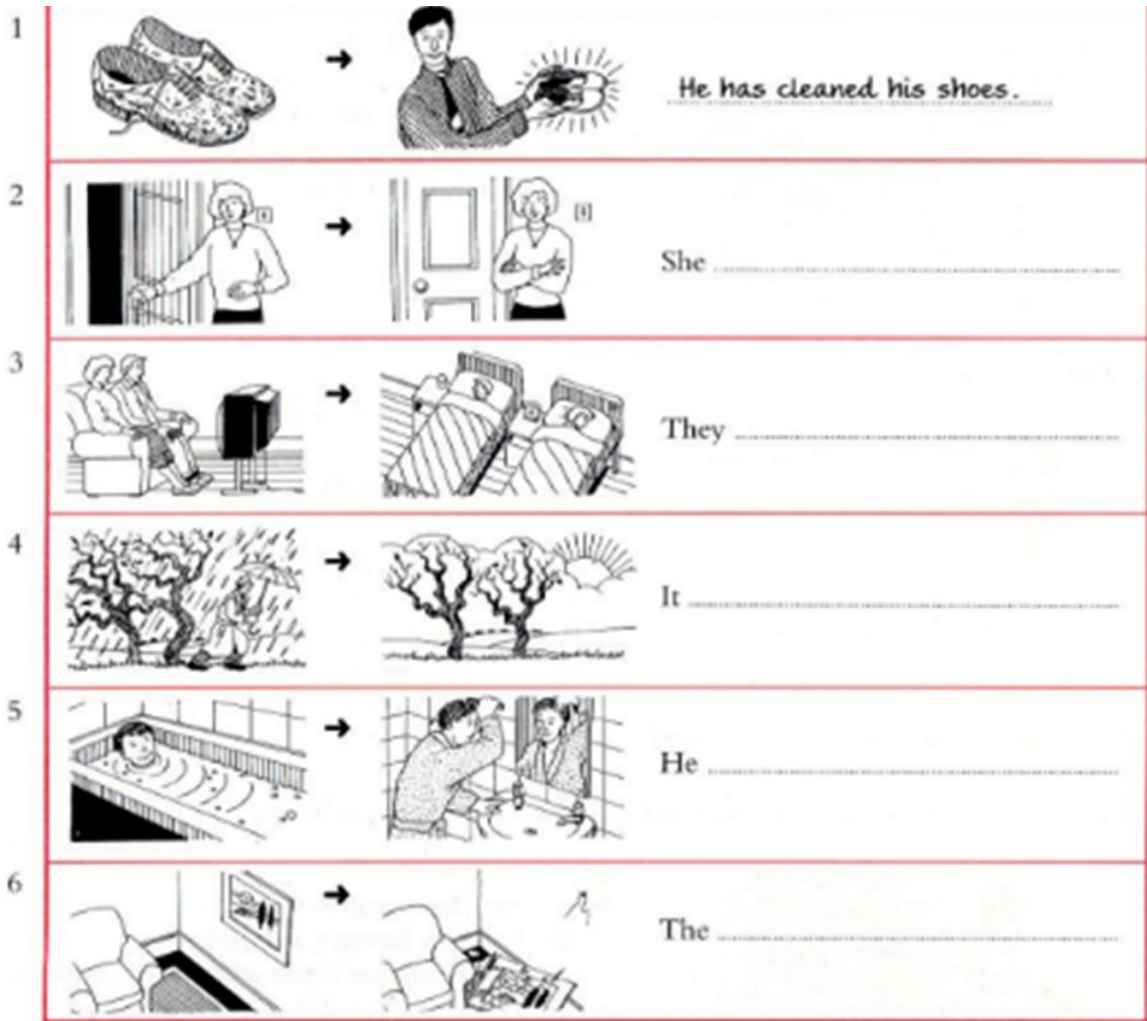


Figure 9 — Situations for the Present Perfect

Ex. 48. Make questions using the words in brackets.

1. (ride / a horse) _____ ?
2. (be / Moscow) _____ to _____ ?
3. (run / a marathon) _____ ?
4. (speak to / a famous person) _____ ?
5. (most beautiful place / visit) *What's* _____ ?

Activation: Work in pairs and answer the questions. Ask:
What about you?

Ex. 49. Complete the sentences with a word from the list.

Break, buy, decide, finish, forget, go, go, invite, see, not see, take, tell

1. Can I have this paper? Yes, *I've finished* _____ with it.

2. I _____ some new shoes. Do you want to see them?

3. Where is Liz? She _____ out.

4. I'm looking for Paula. _____ you _____ her?

5. Look! Somebody _____ that window.

6. Does Lisa know that you're going away? Yes, I' _____ her.

7. I can't find my umbrella. Somebody _____ it.

8. I'm looking for Sarah. Where _____ she _____?

9. I know that woman but I _____ her name.

10. Sue is having a party tonight. She _____ a lot of people.

11. What are you going to do? _____ you _____?

12. Where are my glasses? I don't know. I _____ them.

Ex. 50. Make sentences into the Present Perfect.

1. You / ever / fly / in a helicopter? _____

2. She / never eat / octopus _____

3. They / ever / be / late for work? _____

4. We / never / see / a Tarantino film _____

5. She / write / more than 10 mystery novels _____

6. I / not read / *The Lord of the Rings* _____

7. You / ever work / in a clothes shop? _____
8. This sportsman / win / three gold medals _____
9. They / not lose a match /this year _____
10. I / hear / two of *Nirvana* albums _____

Ex. 51. Communicative – *Are you telling the truth?*

Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets (Fig. 10, 11). Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions (ALWAYS answer Yes, I have). Ask more questions (using the Past Simple). Try to guess if your partner's answers are T/F (true or false).

E.g. – Have you ever seen a film at the cinema twice?

– Yes, I have.

– What film did you see? Who did you go with?

– I saw Pirates of the Caribbean twice. One time I went there with my friends and one more time with my boyfriend.

Are you telling the truth?		True or false?
1 Have you ever _____ a dream which came true? (have)	_____	
2 Have you ever _____ all night? (study)	_____	
3 Have you ever _____ in the newspaper or on TV? (be)	_____	
4 Have you ever _____ in front of a lot of people? (speak)	_____	
5 Have you ever _____ a famous person? (meet)	_____	
6 Have you ever _____ something in a bus or taxi? (leave)	_____	

Figure 10 — Student A's questions

Are you telling the truth?		True or false?
1 Have you ever _____ a cup or a medal? (win)	_____	
2 Have you ever _____ a very important exam? (fail)	_____	
3 Have you ever _____ an e-mail or text message to the wrong person? (send)	_____	
4 Have you ever _____ in public? (sing)	_____	
5 Have you ever _____ an argument with your neighbours? (have)	_____	
6 Have you ever _____ a film at the cinema twice? (see)	_____	

Figure 11 — Student B's questions

Ex. 52. Communicative – Tenses Revision – *Talk about it.*

Work in groups of 3 or 4. Put your counters (rings, keychains, pencil caps etc.) at the START (Fig. 12). Toss a coin for your go and move 1 for heads and 3 for tails. If you land on a square, you need to talk for 30 seconds about the topic. The first student to get to the FINISH square wins.

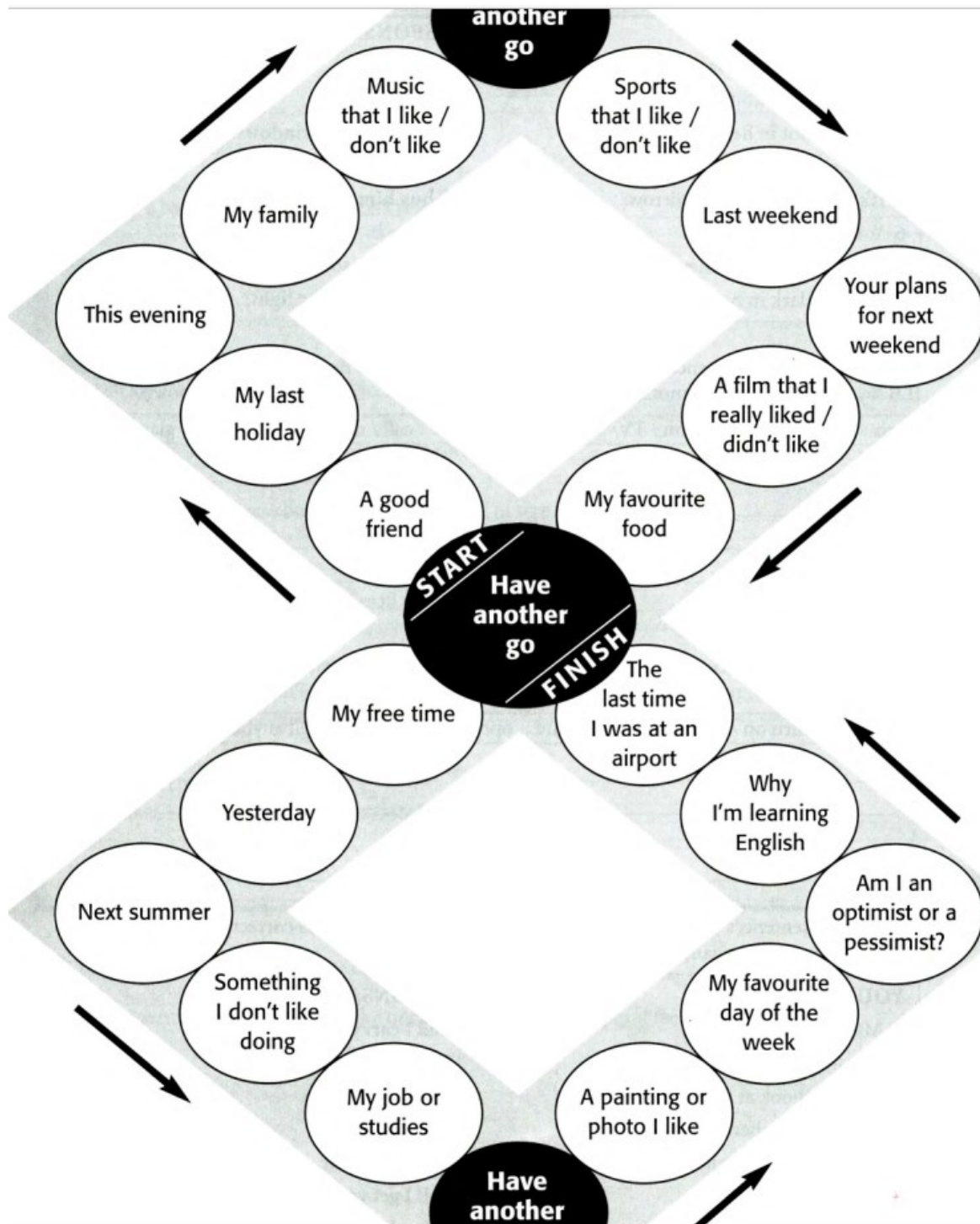


Figure 12 — Game “Talk about it”

Ex. 53. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

1. Shakespeare (to write) a lot of plays. 2. My brother (to write) several plays. He just (to finish) his second tragedy. 3. I (not to see) her for three years. I wonder where she is. 4. You (to lock) the door before you left the house? 5. I (to read) his books when I was at school. I (to enjoy) them very much. 6. The clock is slow. – It isn't slow, it (to stop). 7. Helen (to go) out ten minutes ago. 8. You (to have) breakfast yet? – Yes, I (to have) it at 7.00.

Ex. 54. Put in *this, last, today* or *yesterday*.

1. ... month prices went up, but ... month they have fallen a little.

2. It's been dry so far ... week, but ... week was very wet.

3. I went shopping earlier ... and spent all the money I earned

4. We didn't have many visitors ... year. We've had a lot more ... year.

5. I don't feel so tired now. We got up quite late ... morning. I felt really tired ... when we got up so early.

2.8 NUMBERS

Ex. 55. Write the numbers. Then listen and repeat.

_____ fifteen

_____ fifty

_____ a hundred
 _____ seven hundred and fifty
 _____ one thousand five hundred
 _____ seven thousand five hundred
 _____ seventy-five thousand
 _____ seven hundred and fifty thousand
 _____ a million
 _____ seven and a half million

Ex. 56. Complete the numbers (Fig. 13). Then listen and check.

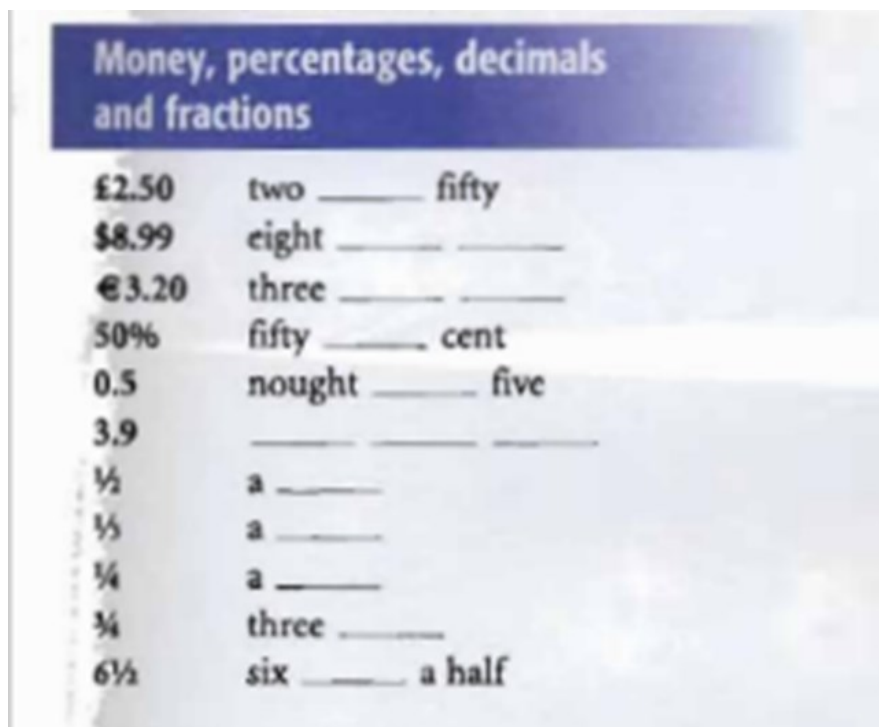


Figure 13 — Money, percentages, decimals and fractions

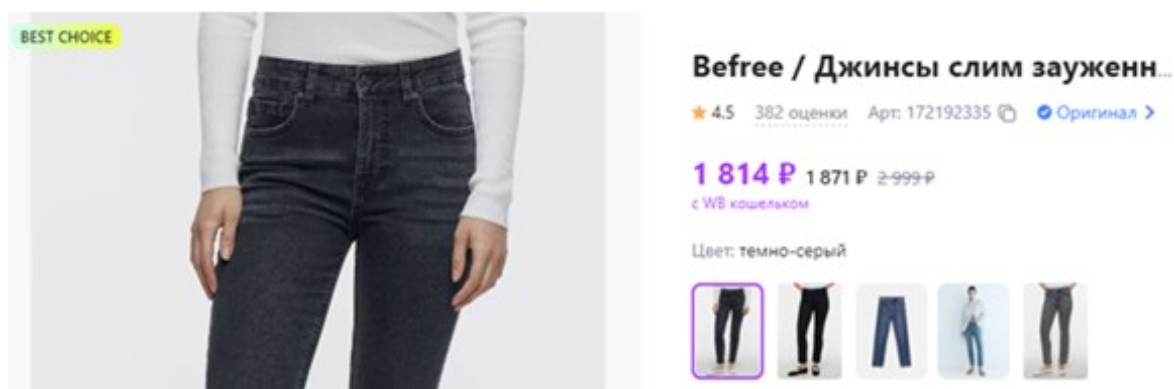
Ex. 57. Work in pairs. Read the numbers (Fig. 14).



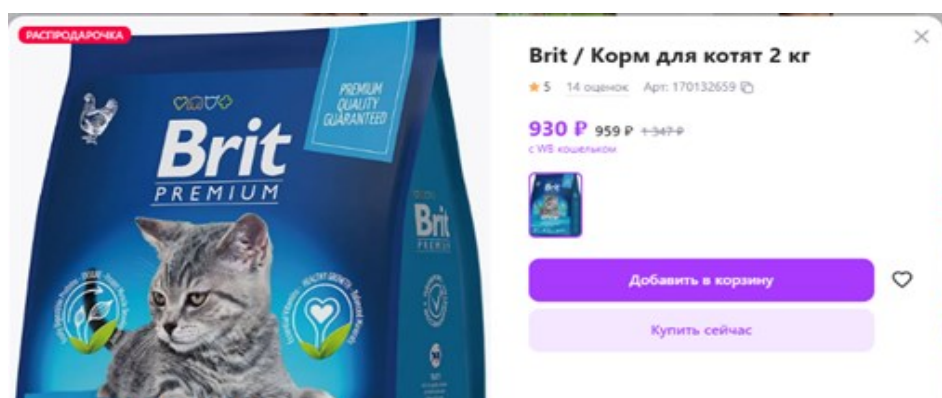
Figure 14 — Read the numbers

Ex. 58. Make 10 sentences about your favourite online marketplace and name the prices there.

This pair of black *Befree* jeans costs 1,814 (one thousand eight hundred and fourteen) rubles.



This bag of *Brit premium* cat food costs 930 (nine hundred and thirty) rubles.



Ex. 59. Answer the questions with a number, percentage etc. Use *about / approximately*.

1. What's the population of your country? What's the population of your town / city?
2. What proportion of people in your country...
 - 1) speak good English?
 - 2) have more than two children?
 - 3) have a dog?
 - 4) smoke?

3. How much do these things cost?

- 1) a cup of coffee;
- 2) a book;
- 3) a laptop computer;
- 4) a smartphone;
- 5) a small flat in the centre of town;
- 6) a small car;
- 7) pair of trainers / sneakers;
- 8) a cotton T-shirt.

2.9 BE GOING TO

We use BE GOING TO to speak about:

1) personal plans when we have already decided to do something before (*She's going to travel after the graduation.*);

2) predictions and when there's something in the present situation that makes us sure (*Look at those black clouds! It's going to rain.*).

+

I AM going to V1

He / she / it **IS going to V1**

We / you / they **ARE going to V1**

We're going to buy a car next year.

-

I AM NOT going to V1

He / she / it **IS NOT going to V1**

We / you / they **ARE NOT going to V1**

She isn't going to cook tonight. She's going to eat out.

?

AM I going to V1?

IS he / she / it going to V1?

ARE we / you / they going to V1?

Are they going to get married in March?

What are you going to do?

Ex. 60. Complete the sentences. Use *going to* + one of the verbs

Eat, do, give, lie down, stay, walk, wash, watch, wear

1. My hands are dirty. I _____ them.
2. What _____ you _____ to the party tonight?
3. I don't want to go home by bus. I _____.
4. John is going to London next week. He _____ with some friends.
5. I'm hungry. I _____ this sandwich.
6. It's Sharon's birthday next week. We _____ her a present.
7. Sue says she's feeling very tired. She _____ for an hour.
8. There's a good film on TV this evening. _____ you _____ it?
9. What _____ Rachel _____ when she leaves school?

Ex. 61. Look at the pictures (Fig. 15). *What's going to happen?* Make +/- sentences.



Figure 15 — What's going to happen?

1. They *are going to play tennis*.
2. It _____.
3. He _____.
4. He _____.
5. She _____.
6. He _____.
7. They _____.
8. They _____.

Ex. 62. Write questions with *going to* for each situation.

1. Your friend has won some money. You ask:
(what / do with it?) _____
2. Your friend is going to a party tonight. You ask:
(what / wear?) _____

3. Your friend has just bought a new coffee table. You ask:
(where / put it?) _____

4. Your friend has decided to have a party. You ask:
(who / invite?) _____

Ex. 63. What are you going to do today or tomorrow?
Write three sentences about yourself.

1. I'm _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.

2.10 THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE FOR THE FUTURE

We use the Present Continuous to speak about:

1) personal plans and arrangements (*She's having dinner with her friends on Friday. I'm meeting my parents at the station at 5*);

Do NOT use will for your arrangements! ~~*I will go to the dentist on Monday.*~~ *I'm going to the dentist on Monday.*

2) for an action just before you begin to do it (*I'm tired. I'm going to bed now*).

Ex. 64. Look at Bob's diary (Fig. 16). Write the questions and the answers.

1. When / go to the airport?

When is he going to the airport? He's going to the airport on Sunday.

MONDAY
<i>Dinner with Anna</i>
TUESDAY
<i>Dentist ☹ 11.30 a.m.</i>
WEDNESDAY
<i>Work 4.00–8.00 p.m.</i>
THURSDAY
<i>Meet Chris to study</i>
FRIDAY
<i>Final exam 10.00 a.m.</i> <i>Party at Frank's! 8.00 p.m.</i>
SATURDAY
<i>Go shopping – buy Mum's present!!!</i>
SUNDAY
<i>Meet Mum at airport</i>

Figure 16 — Bob's diary

1. / meet Chris on Wednesday? _____
2. What / do on Sunday? _____
3. What / do on Friday morning? _____

4. / have dinner with Anna on Monday? _____
5. When / go to the dentist? _____
6. What / do / on Friday night? _____
7. What / do on Saturday? _____
8. When / work? _____
9. / meet Chris on Thursday? _____

Activation: make your own diary for the next week. Look at it and make sentences about your arrangements.

Ex. 65. Make up questions using the Present Continuous.

1. (you / go out / tonight?)
2. (you work / next week?)
3. (what / you / do / tomorrow evening?)
4. (what time / your friends / arrive?)
5. (when / Liz / going on a holiday?)

Ex. 66. Communicative – *Find someone who* (a class mingle)

Make up questions using going to and the Present Continuous (Fig. 17). Mingle and ask them around. Fill in the chart with names of different students.

Find someone who ...	Student's name	More information
1 is going out tonight.	_____	_____
2 is going to look after children at the weekend.	_____	_____
3 is meeting a friend after class.	_____	_____
4 isn't coming to the next class.	_____	_____
5 is going abroad soon.	_____	_____
6 is going away next weekend.	_____	_____
7 is going to go to a gym tomorrow.	_____	_____
8 isn't going to study tonight.	_____	_____
9 is going to buy a new mobile soon.	_____	_____
10 is having dinner at home tonight.	_____	_____
11 is going to the cinema at the weekend.	_____	_____

Figure 17 — Find someone who...

E.g. – Are you going out tonight?

– No, I'm not. I'm staying in.

– OK, thanks.

– Are you going out tonight?

– Yes, I am.

– Where are you going?

– I'm going to a café.

– Who are you going with?

– I'm going with my friend Anna.

Activation: Tell the teacher about your groupmates' plans. Use your notes.

E.g. Sophia's going to look after her nephews this weekend. She's going to the zoo with them.

2.11 THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE FOR THE FUTURE

We use the Present Simple for the future when we speak about:

1) timetables, programmes (for public transport, cinemas, schools etc.) (*My train leaves at 11.30. The film starts at 7*);

2) people's plans if they are FIXED like a timetable (*What time do you finish work tomorrow?*).

Ex. 67. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous for the words in brackets.

1. (you / go) _____ this evening? No, I'm too tired.

2. (We / go) _____ to a concert this evening. (It / start) _____ at 7.30.

3. Do you know about Sally? (She / get) _____ married next month!

4. My parents _____ (go) on holiday next week. Oh, that's nice! Where _____ (they / go)?

5. Silvia is doing an English course at the moment. The course _____ (finish) on Friday.

6. There's a football match tomorrow but _____ (I / not go).

7. _____ (I / go out) with some friends tonight. Why don't you come too? We _____ (meet) at John's at 8.

8. The last bus _____ (leave) at midnight.

9. What time _____ the film / begin)?

10. What _____ (you / do) next Monday afternoon? I _____ (work).

11. The art exhibition _____ (finish) on the 3rd of May.

12. I'm bored with this lecture. What time _____ (it / end)?

13. Sue _____ (come) to see us tomorrow. She _____ (travel) by train and her train _____ (arrive) at 10.15.

Ex. 68. Make up sentences about your lessons schedule for the next week.

E.g. I have a History lecture on Monday. It starts at 8.30 and finishes at 10.05. After that...

2.12 THE FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

We use the Future Simple when we speak about:

1) instant decisions at the time of speaking (*I'll have cappuccino, please. These bags look heavy, I'll help you*);

2) when we offer, agree, refuse, promise to do something
(*I'll pay you back on Friday. I won't tell anyone*);

3) when we make polite suggestions. Shall ~~will~~ I...? Shall ~~will~~ we...? (*Shall I open the window? What shall we do?*);

4) predictions which are NOT based on any evidence (*I think Kate'll pass the exam easily. I'll probably be home late tonight*).

+

I / he / she / it / we / you / they **WILL V1**

I'll phone you tonight.

-

I / he / she / it / we / you / they **WON'T**

(=**WILL NOT**) **V1**

He won't pass his driving test.

?

WILL I / he / she / it / we / you / they **V1?**

Will you be back by 10?

!!! tomorrow

next (year / month / Monday / night)

in the future

soon

in a week (year / month)

Ex. 69. Make the sentences negative and interrogative.

1. They will be glad to see you. 2. He will go with us if he has time. 3. They will finish the work in three days. 4. My

mother will be very busy tonight. 5. Ann will write letters next week.

Ex. 70. Complete the sentences with the Future Simple.

1. I'm too tired to walk home. I think I _____
(take) a taxi.

2. I forgot to buy some milk so I _____ (go) and
get some now.

3. _____ we _____ (do) the washing-up? No,
it's OK. I _____ (do) it later.

4. I don't know how to use this computer. It's alright, I
_____ (show) you.

5. It's cold in the room so I _____ (turn on) the
heating.

6. Would you like tea or coffee? I _____ (have)
coffee, please.

Ex. 71. The Optimist Says....

Look at the chart (Fig. 18) and fill in the gaps using the
Future Simple with positive predictions.

E.g. – I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.

– Good luck! I'm sure you'll pass!

YOU SAY	THE OPTIMIST SAYS
1 I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.	Good luck. _____
2 I lost at tennis again.	Cheer up! _____
3 I have a bad cold.	Don't worry! _____
4 I'm going to cut my hair very short.	That's a good idea. _____
5 I'm going to see that new film tonight.	Oh, _____
6 I'm making a cake for dessert.	Mmm. I'm sure _____
7 I'm going to be the new boss!	Congratulations. I'm sure _____
8 I'm going to Anna's party tonight.	Great! _____
9 I have a job interview tomorrow.	Don't worry. _____
10 I'm going to a language school in London this summer.	Fantastic! _____

Figure 18 — The Optimist Says...

Activation: In pairs, read the sentences. Cover the responses. Try to respond from memory.

Ex. 72. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous or the Future Simple.

1. He (to play) in a tennis match on Sunday. 2. I (to go) again next year. 3. Tom (to come) back on Friday. 4. Don't worry. I promise I (to visit) her tomorrow. 5. I'm sure that you (to like) him. 6. She (to go) on a cruise next summer. 7. I (to move) to a new flat next week. 8. I (to wait) here till she comes back.

Ex. 73. Read the sentences 1-12 and match them to predictions a-l. Complete the predictions with *will / won't*.

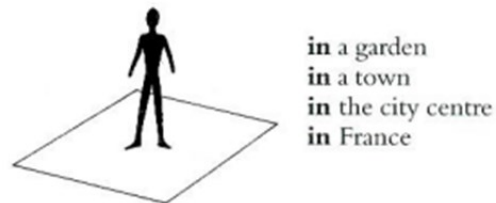
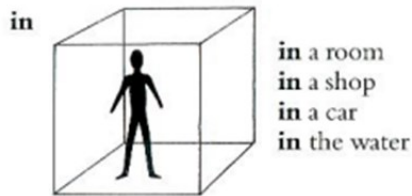
1. There's a new drinks machine in the office.
2. She's going to live in France for a year.
3. I broke one of my mom's best glasses.
4. We're going to get tickets for the concert tonight.
5. The teacher isn't going to be here tomorrow.
6. My brother's going to sell his flat in London.
7. I'm going to stop smoking.
8. She's going to buy another mobile phone.
9. My son has a degree in Computer Science.
10. I'm going on a walking holiday in Scotland.
11. I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.
12. I'm going to see *Terminator 3* tonight.

- A. They _____ very expensive. (be)
B. Don't worry. You _____. (pass)
C. She _____ probably _____ it, just like the other two. (lose)

- D. She _____ speaking French fluently. (come back)
- E. You _____ it. It's very violent. (not like)
- F. The coffee _____ very good. (not be)
- G. You _____ much healthier. (feel)
- H. She _____ furious. (be)
- I. I'm sure he _____ a good job. (get)
- J. He _____ a lot of money for it. (get)
- K. It _____ every day. (rain)
- L. Great! So, we _____ the exam! (not have)

2.13 PREPOSITIONS

AT / IN / ON + PLACES



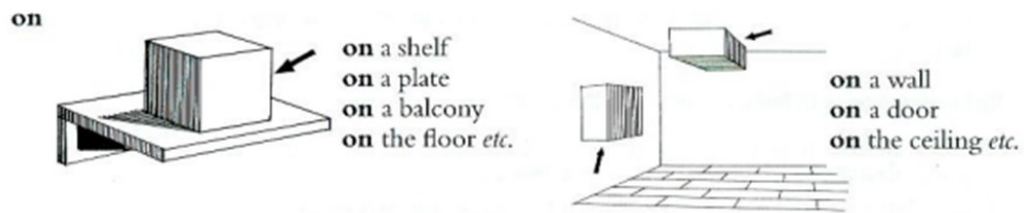


Fig. 19. Prepositions in / at / on + places

Compare:

I'll meet you **IN** the hotel lobby. I'll meet you **AT** the entrance to the hotel.

There's some water **IN** the bottle. There is a label **ON** the bottle.

There's somebody **AT** the door. There's a notice **ON** the door.

There's a picture **ON** page 10. The rule is **AT** the top (OPP. – bottom) of the page.

There are my Mom and Dad **IN** the photograph.

Ex. 74. Look at the pictures (Fig. 20) and answer the questions.

1. Where's the label? On the bottle.
2. Where's the fly?
3. Where's the car waiting?
4. Where's the notice? Where's the key?
5. Where are the shelves?
6. Where's the Eiffel Tower?
7. Where's the man standing? Where's the bird?
8. Where are the children playing?

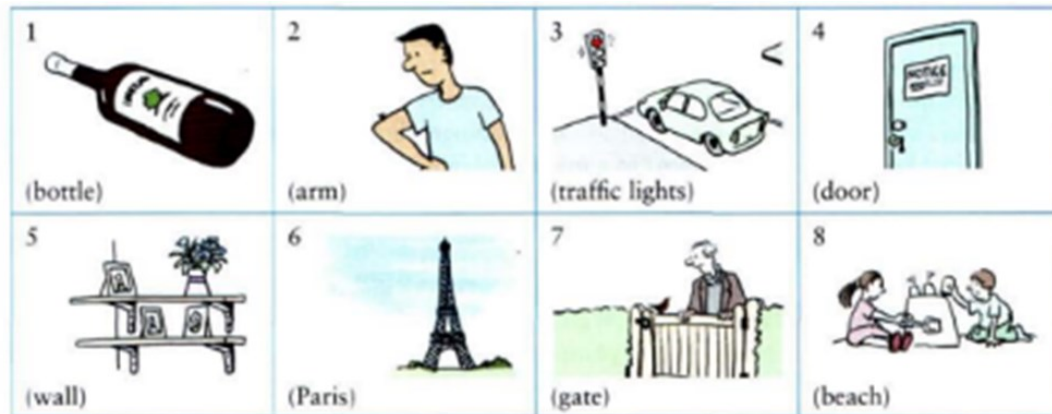


Figure 20 — Prepositions in / at / on + places

Activation: Make up 10 sentences about your classroom / flat using *at / in / on*.

E.g. There's a blackboard on the wall. There are bookshelves in the corner. etc.

Ex. 75. Complete the sentences with *in / at / on*.

1. There was a long queue of people _____ the bus stop.
2. Look! There are men _____ the roof. What are they doing?
3. Is the cinema near here? Yes, turn left _____ the traffic lights.
4. I usually do my shopping _____ the city centre.
5. My sister lives _____ Ekaterinburg.
6. There's a small park _____ the end of the street.
7. Don't sit _____ the grass. It's wet.
8. Nicola is wearing a gold ring _____ her finger because she is married.
9. I wasn't sure if I had come to the right office. There was no name _____ the door.
10. The man had a scar _____ his right cheek.

11. I like that picture hanging _____ the wall
_____ the kitchen.

12. If you come here by bus, get off _____ the stop
after the traffic lights.

13. There are my grandparents _____ the photograph.

14. Look _____ the top of the list and check if your
name is there.

AT / IN / ON + TIME

We arrived **at 5 o'clock**.

We arrived **on Friday**.

We arrived **in October**. We arrived **in 2020**.

Compare AT / ON / IN:

at for the time of day

**at five o'clock at 11.45 at midnight at
lunchtime at sunset**

on for days and dates

**on Friday / on Fridays on 15 May 2020 on
Christmas Day on my birthday**

in for longer periods (for example: months / years /
seasons)

**in October in 1999 in the 18th century in the past
in (the) winter in the 1990s in the Middle Ages
in (the) future**

We use **AT** in these expressions:

AT night

AT the weekend

AT Christmas (festivals)

AT the moment

AT the same time

We use **IN** in these expressions:

IN the morning / evening / afternoon

BUT:

ON Friday night

ON Monday morning etc.

!!! We DON'T use at / on / in before last / next / this / every:

E.g. See you ~~on~~ next Friday. They got married ~~in~~ last March.

Ex. 76. Complete the sentences with *at / on / in*.

1. _____ the 6th of June
2. _____ the evening
3. _____ half past two
4. _____ Wednesday
5. _____ 1999
6. _____ September
7. _____ 22nd of September
8. _____ Thursday
9. _____ 11.45

10. _____ Christmas Day
11. _____ Christmas
12. _____ the morning
13. _____ Friday morning
14. _____ Saturday night
15. _____ night
16. _____ the end of the day
17. _____ the weekend
18. _____ winter

Activation: Make up 5 sentences about birthdays (your own, your friends, your family, famous people etc.).

*My sister was born on the 22nd of September in 1999.
Angelina Jolie's birthday is on the 4th of June.*

Ex. 77. Complete the sentences. Use *at / on / in* + the following:

The evening, Saturdays, about 20 minutes, 21 July 1969, the Middle Ages, 1492, the 1920s, 11 seconds, the same time, night.

1. Columbus discovered America _____.
2. If you go away from the city you can see the stars _____.
3. After a hard day at work I like to relax _____.
4. Neil Armstrong was the first man on the moon _____.
5. I can't hear you! Everyone is speaking _____.
6. Jazz was really popular in the USA _____.
7. I'm going out to the shop. I'll be back _____.

8. Many gothic cathedrals were built _____.

9. Ben is a fast runner. He can run 100 metres _____.

10. Liz works from Monday to Friday. Sometimes she works _____.

Activation: Make up 5 sentences about great discoveries, works of art or historic events. Use *at / on / in*.

E.g. Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci in the 1500s.

Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.

Ex. 78. Put in *at / on / in*.

1. Steven Spielberg was born in Ohio _____ 1946.

2. I last saw Kate _____ Tuesday.

3. The price of electricity goes up _____ October.

4. _____ weekends, we have a family dinner.

5. My friends have invited me to the wedding _____ the 14th of February.

6. Jenny's brother is an engineer but he doesn't have a job _____ the moment.

7. There are a lot of parties _____ New Year's Eve.

8. I don't like driving _____ night.

9. My phone and the doorbell rang _____ the same time.

10. Mary and David always go out for dinner _____ their wedding anniversary.

11. _____ Saturday night I went to bed _____ midnight.

12. We arrived to Paris _____ 5 o'clock _____ the morning.

13. The course begins _____ the 10th of January and ends sometime _____ May.

14. I wasn't home _____ Tuesday morning but I was there _____ the afternoon.

2.14 THE PASSIVE VOICE

There are two voices in English: the active voice and the passive voice.

If the subject is the doer of the action, the verb is in the active voice:

She speaks German.

If the subject is the receiver of the action, the verb is in the passive voice:

The picture is painted by a famous artist.

We use the Passive Voice:

1) when we don't know who does the action or it isn't important.

Compare:

*Somebody **cleans** the office every day.* (active, present simple)

*The office **is cleaned** every day.* (passive, present simple)

*Somebody **cleaned** the office yesterday.* (active, past simple)

*The office **was cleaned** yesterday.* (passive, past simple)

2) when we are interested more in the action than in the doer of the action than the person who does it (such as in news reports, instructions, processes, headlines, advertisements etc.):

Breakfast is served from 8.00 to 10.00.

The house next door has been bought (by a Mr Jones). If, however, we know Mr Jones, we would use the active:

Your father's friend, Mr Jones, has bought the house next door.

to be + Participle II

We use the auxiliary verb *to be* and *the past participle* of the notional verb to form the passive voice. The agent is very often not mentioned.

The Present Simple Passive

+

I AM V3/ed

He / she / it IS V3/ed

We / you / they ARE V3/ed

The breakfast is cooked every morning.

-

I AM NOT V3/ed

He / she / it IS NOT V3/ed

We/ you / they ARE NOT V3/ed

Bananas aren't grown in Russia, they are imported.

?

AM I V3/ed?

IS he / she / it **V3/ed**?

ARE we / you / they **V3/ed**?

How often are the rooms cleaned?

The Past Simple Passive

+

I / he / she / it **WAS V3/ed**

We / you / they **WERE V3/ed**

These houses were built 100 years ago.

-

I / he / she / it **WAS NOT V3/ed**

We / you / they **WERE NOT V3/ed**

The telephone wasn't invented by the French.

?

WAS I / he / she / it **V3/ed**?

WERE we / you / they **V3/ed**?

Were you invited to the party last week?

Active tenses and their passive equivalents

A Tense / Verb form	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	keeps	is kept
Present Continuous	is keeping	is being kept
Past Simple	kept	was kept
Past Continuous	was keeping	was being kept
Present Perfect	has kept	has been kept
Past Perfect	had kept	had been kept
Future Simple	will keep	will be kept

Future Perfect	will have kept	will have been kept
Present infinitive	to keep	to be kept
Perfect infinitive	to have kept	to have been kept
Present participle / gerund	keeping	being kept
Perfect participle	having kept	having been kept
Conditional	would keep	would be kept
Perfect conditional	would have kept	would have been kept
Modals	must keep	must be kept

!!! Intransitive verbs can't be used in the passive voice.
They are:

to fly, to arrive, to be, to become, to have, to lack, to possess, to consist, to belong, to hold, to suit, to resemble, to fit, to appear, to seem, to come, to go, to last.

*My shoes **don't fit** me.*

Ex. 79. Complete the sentences with *am /are /is*.

1. A lot of paper made from wood.
2. What this called in English?
3. I often sent to the Singapore office.
4. any classes taught on Wednesdays?
5. More chocolate eaten in the US than in any other country.
6. Not very much known about Shakespeare's childhood.
7. We woken by the birds every morning.
8. you seen by the same doctor every week?

Ex. 80. Complete the sentences with *was* / *were*.

1. The fire seen in Renton, a kilometre away.
2. Most of the matches won by Indian teams.
3. These keys found in the changing room yesterday – are they yours?
4. We couldn't find the station, but we helped by a very kind woman.
5. I stopped by a policeman in Green Road this morning.
6. Yesterday a man caught trying to burn down the Town Hall.

Ex. 81. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

The Present Simple Passive

1. (glass / make / from sand) _____
2. (envelopes / sell / in a post office) _____
3. (this room / not use / very often) _____
4. (we / allow / to park / here) _____
5. (how / this word / pronounce) _____

The Past Simple Passive

1. (the house / paint / last month) _____
2. (three people / injure / in the accident) _____
3. (my bicycle / steal / a few days ago) _____
4. (when / this bridge / build?) _____
5. (how / these windows / break?) _____
6. (I / not / wake up / by the noise) _____

Ex. 82. Correct these sentences.

This house built 70 years ago. – *This house was built 70 years ago.*

1. Football plays in most countries of the world.
2. Why did the letter send to the wrong address?
3. A garage is a place where cars repair.
4. Where are you born?
5. How many languages are speaking in Switzerland?
6. Somebody broken into our house but nothing stolen.
7. When was invented the bicycle?

Ex. 83. Look at the pictures (Fig. 21). Complete the sentences with the Present or the Past Passive.

1. How _____ it _____? (pronounce)
2. It's a very old film. It _____ in 1942. (make)
3. Nowadays all bags _____ at airports. (check)
4. This _____ by Picasso. (paint)
5. All the instructions _____ in Japanese. (write)
6. This door _____ at night. It's the emergency exit. (not lock)
7. A man _____ by a shark yesterday. (bite)
8. When _____ the house _____? (sell)
9. This dress _____ by Marylin Monroe. (wear)
10. The Pyramids _____ nearly 5,000 years ago. (build)
11. I _____ it for my birthday. (give)
12. I forgot to turn my lights on and we _____ by the police. (stop)

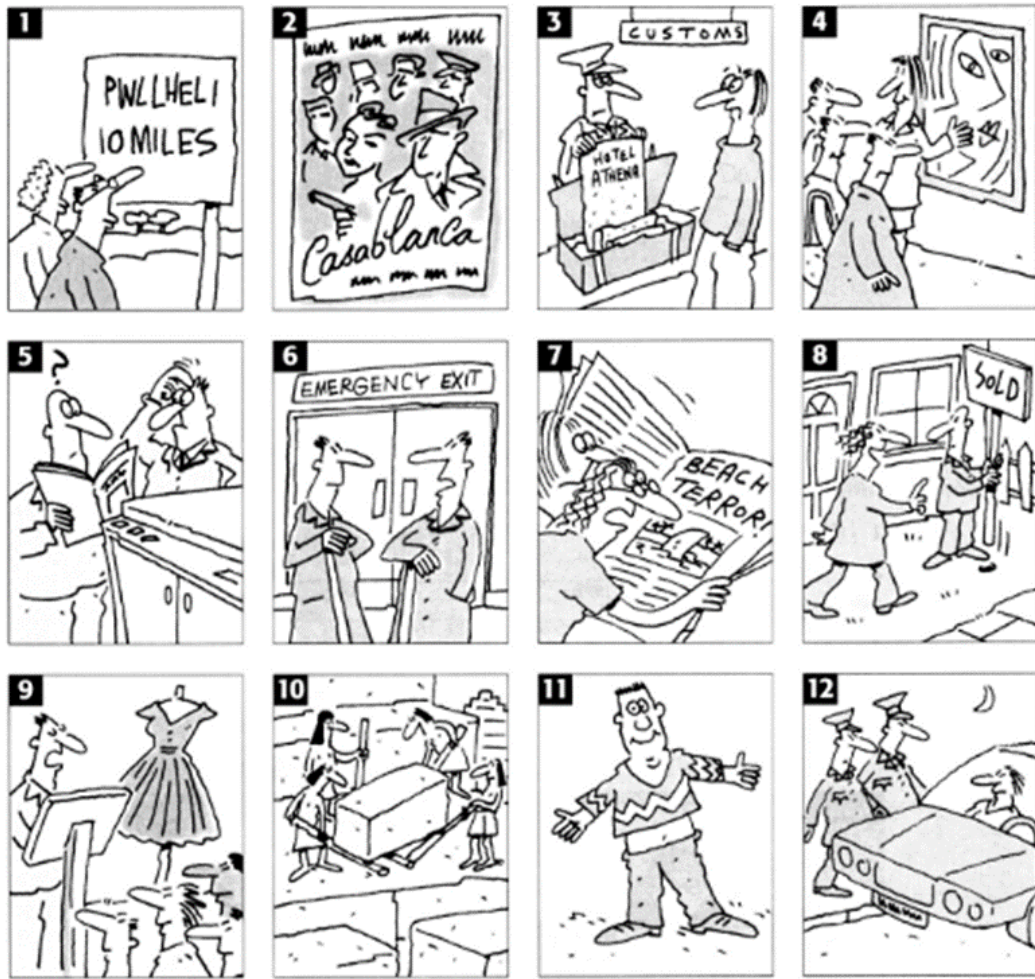


Figure 21 — The Present Passive and the Past Passive

Ex. 84. Make the Future Passive sentences with the following verbs:

to clean, to close, to finish, to open, to send, to speak

The motorway *will be closed* for three days.

1. The museum by the Queen.
2. One day English everywhere.
3. This job in a few days.
4. Your room while you're out.
5. Your tickets to you next week.

Ex. 85. Circle the correct answer.

1. English *speaks / spoken / is spoken* in Australia.
2. I *studied / was studied* French for three years at school.
3. We *spent / was spent* too much money on holiday.
4. This window *broke / was broken* by your little boy.
5. Her clothes *made / are made* in Paris.
6. This book *written / was written* by my brother.
7. The new university *will open / will opened / will be opened* by the Prime Minister.
8. Ann *was driving / was driven* much too fast, and she *stopped / was stopped* by the police.
9. This house *built / was built* in 1800.
10. Everybody *had / was had / was have* a good time at the party.

Ex. 86. Put the sentences into the passive voice. Do not mention the subjects of the active verbs.

Model: They asked me my name.

I was asked my name.

1. The people gave him a hearty welcome.
2. They never tell me the family news.
3. A guide will show the tourists most of the sights of London.
4. She didn't tell me the whole truth.
5. The house agents will show us some flats tomorrow.

Ex. 87. Use the following words to complete answers to the questions. Use the Present Progressive Passive.

it / clean my watch / repair we / follow
my hair / cut she / interview it / rebuilt

“Can we play on the football pitch?” – “No, the grass is being cut”.

1. “Can’t you wear your blue suit tonight?” – “No, ____”
2. “Did Alice get that new job?” – “Not yet, _____ today”.
3. “What time is it?” – “Sorry, I don’t know: _____”
4. I usually read a magazine while _____.
5. I think _____ by a police car.
6. The school is closed this year _____.

3 REVISION

Ex. 88. Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets (*the present simple, the present continuous, the past simple, the past continuous, to be going to, will / won't*).

1. A: They _____ (not answer) the phone after 6 o'clock. The office is closed.

B: OK, I _____ (call) them tomorrow.

2. A: _____ your brother _____ (have) a girlfriend?

B: Yes, he does. She's French.

3. A: Our goalkeeper _____ (not play) very well at the moment.

B: That's unusual. He's usually good.

4. A: When _____ the Vietnam war _____ (end)?

B: I have no idea!

5. A: The teacher _____ (give) us an exam tomorrow.

B: Are you sure? Isn't it next week?

6. A: What _____ you _____ (do)?

B: I'm finishing my homework.

7. A: How _____ they _____ (get) home last night?

B: They _____ (take) a taxi.

8. A: Why couldn't you sleep?

B: Because the neighbours _____ (argue) again.

9. A: What _____ you _____ (do) when I phoned you?

B: I _____ (have) the shower.

10. A: What time _____ he usually _____ (get) to work?

B: About 9.30.

11. A: Did you hear about the elections?

B: Yes, I heard it on the news when I _____ (drive) home.

12. A: What _____ you _____ (do)?

B: I work for a German software company.

13. A: Doctor, I'm a bit nervous.

B: Don't worry, this _____ (not hurt).

14. A: Hi, can you talk now?

B: Yes, I _____ (not work) at the moment.

15. A: What _____ you _____ (do) this afternoon?

B: Nothing. Why?

A: _____ you _____ (want) to go to the swimming pool?

16. A: When _____ we _____ (study) present perfect?

B: It's the next lesson in the book.

17. A: My plane arrives at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

B: Fine, we _____ (meet) you at the airport.

18. A: Last October we _____ (go) to Italy.

B: Really, did you like it?

19. A: What time _____ you _____ (go) to bed last night?

B: Not until 2!

20. A: How was your weekend?

B: It was great. This time yesterday I _____
(walk) on the beach.

Ex. 89. Complete the sentences with *going to* + a verb.

Be, buy, get married, not go, not pass, snow, stay.

1. He's very lazy. I'm sure he _____ his exams.

2. _____ your sister _____ a new flat?

3. You _____ in class 3 next year.

4. We _____ camping next summer. We
_____ in a hotel.

5. When _____ they _____? In October.

6. It's very cold but I don't think it _____ today.

Ex. 90. Complete the predictions which haven't come true with *will / won't* + a verb

Be, do, have, last, make.

1. I don't think we _____ another war. This one is probably the last. (Richard Nixon, 1971, about the Vietnam War)

2. He _____ never _____ anything important in life. (Albert Einstein's teacher said to his father in 1895)

3. No film about the Civil War _____ ever _____ any money. (an MGM executive, 1945, about the film *Gone with the Wind*)

4. Miniskirt is a bad joke. It _____. (Coco Chanel)

5. I don't think there _____ a woman Prime Minister in my lifetime. (Margaret Thatcher, 1973)

Ex. 91. Circle and say the right number.

1. \$ 23.99

Twenty-three dollars ninety-nine / Twenty-three point nine nine dollars

2. $4 \frac{1}{4}$

Four and a quarter / A fourth

3. 849

Eight hundred forty and nine / Eight hundred and forty-nine

4. 1,500

One thousand five hundred / One thousand and five hundred

5. 6.73

Six point seven three / Six point seventy-three

6. 0.5

Oh five / Nought point five

7. $2 \frac{1}{2}$

Two halves / Two and a half

Ex. 92. Write the numbers in words.

1. €7.50 _____

2. £999 _____

3. 14.5 _____

4. $\frac{2}{3}$ _____

5. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ _____

6. 3, 842 _____

7. \$2, 500,000 _____

8. 0.7% _____

Test Revision 1

I. Put in *am, is* or *are*.

1. They ... late.
2. We ... very well.
3. My sister ... teacher.
4. Kate and Ann ... in America.
5. I think you ... tired.
6. Our house ... very small.
7. I ... nearly ready.
8. He ... happy today.

II. Make questions.

1. Marie / from Paris
2. She / very late
3. Nick / in bed
4. the boss / here
5. your car / fast
6. we all / ready
7. this / your house
8. He / early

III. Write negative ends for the sentences.

Model: It's winter, but it (cold). – It's winter, but it isn't cold.

1. She's tired, but (ill)
2. They are in England, but (in London)
3. You are late, but (very late)
4. It's summer, but (hot)
5. Ann is at work, but (in her office)

Test Revision 2

I. Choose the correct form.

1. *She / I* have two brothers.
2. Nick *has / have* a cold.
3. *My father / My parents* has two cars.
4. *We all / Sam* have blue eyes.
5. I *have / has* a headache.
6. These houses *have / has* big rooms.
7. I can't read this book – it *has / have* 800 pages.
8. My new car only *has / have* two doors.

II. Write questions. Use *have got*.

1. She / long hair?
2. you / a headache?
3. your sister / a bike?
4. Tom / blue eyes?
5. she / a cold?
6. they / the information / about the trip.

III. Make the sentences negative.

1. I have got two brothers.
2. She has lunch at 12.
3. I have got a dog.
4. My grandparents have a country house.
5. She has got two children.
6. I often have colds.

Test Revision 3

I. Make the sentences negative.

1. Chris has got a headache.
2. There will be an English lesson tomorrow.
3. I'm hungry.
4. Nick has a car.
5. My friend was in Paris last month.
6. They were in their bedroom five minutes ago.

II. Put the verb *to be* into the correct form.

1. Peter ... busy now, but he ... free in an hour.
2. My last birthday party ... very nice we all ... very happy.
3. Who ... absent today?
4. The tickets ... on the table five minutes ago. Where ... they now?
5. At this time tomorrow we ... in Rome.
6. There ... a sale in this shop next week.
7. My father ... a doctor. And I ... a teacher, when I graduate from the University.
8. Yesterday we ... at the theatre.

III. Choose the correct form.

1. *Do / Does* your father have a car?
2. Alice *is / has* three sisters.
3. My sister *is / has* 20 today.
4. I *am / have* cold. – Put on a sweater.
5. *Do / Have* you got a cold?

6. *Will be you / Will you be* at the party tonight?
7. It's my birthday next week. I *will be /will have* 18.
8. *Are / Have* you thirsty?

Test Revision 4

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. How long it (to take) you to get to university?
2. The sun (to rise) in the east, remember. It's behind us so we (to travel) west.
3. I haven't got a car at the moment, so I (to go) to work on the bus this week. Usually I (to drive) to work.
4. Is Ann in, please? – Yes, but I (to think) she is busy at the moment. She (to wash) her hair.
5. I (to write) to my parents. I (to write) to them every weekend.
6. He always (to buy) lottery tickets but he never (to win).
7. The boy (to taste) an ice-cream now. He (to take) a lot of sweets.
8. Mary (to have) her English lesson at the moment. Her English (to get) better.

II. Correct the mistakes.

1. Are you liking this weather?
2. You're driving too fast.
3. What is this word meaning?
4. Do you study for your exams at the moment?
5. Sorry, I'm not understanding.
6. Your sister like classical music.
7. Where are you living now?
8. Mary often flying to Paris.

Test Revision 5

I. Choose the correct tense.

1. At 6.15, when you phoned, I *had* / *was having* a shower.
2. We *watched* / *were watching* TV all evening.
3. Tom *watched* / *was watching* TV when Ann came in.
4. My father *worked* / *was working* hard all his life.
5. John *phoned* / *was phoning* just when I *went* / *was going* out.
6. At university I *studied* / *was studying* English.
7. When I last saw him he *talked* / *was talking* to a policeman.
8. I *played* / *was playing* football a lot when I was at school.
9. While I *read* / *was reading* the newspaper, the cat *jumped* / *was jumping* on to the table.
10. When Kim *was looking* / *looked* out of the window she *saw* / *was seeing* Mike.

II. Correct the mistakes.

1. I lost my keys somewhere when I walked home this evening.
2. While I drank tea, she was cooking.
3. They had dinner and leaved the house.
4. While I was shopping, somebody was stealing my bicycle.
5. When she entered the room, she wasn't noticing them.
6. At university I was studied engineering.

Test Revision 6

I. Make sentences.

1. you / ever / write / a poem?
2. I / never / climb / a mountain
3. Alex / not / tell / me / her new address
4. you / ever / lose / your memory?
5. We / not / play / tennis / this year
6. you / see Nick / this week?
7. my mother / never / drive a car
8. the cat / have / anything to eat / today?
9. you / finish / those letters?
10. Tom / phone / me / six times this week

II. Choose the correct answer.

1. Ben writes very quickly. He's ... finished his essay.
a) already b) been c) for d) yet
2. I've ... to London. I went there in June.
a) been b) gone c) just d) yet
3. Have you ... done any skiing?
a) ever b) for c) just d) long
4. My boyfriend hasn't rung ... week.
a) for b) last c) since d) this
5. I haven't seen that coat before. How ... have you had it?
a) already b) for c) long d) since
6. I haven't seen my parents ... last Christmas.
a) already b) before c) for d) since
7. What are you going to do? – I don't know. I haven't decided
a) just b) long c) since d) yet

4 TEXTS

1. About Myself

Let me introduce myself. My name is Maria. My surname is Ivanova. I am twenty-two **years old**. My birthday is **on the 1st of** September. I live in Saint Petersburg with my family. My family is rather big. There are five of us – father, mother, brother, sister and me. We are quite **close** and **get on** well.

I am a student at university. I want to become a school teacher in the future because I like working with children. From time to time I **take part in** volunteer work. As you can see, I'm a busy person. But when I have some free time in the evening, I like reading books. My favourite Russian writer and poet is Alexander Pushkin. **What's more**, I read a lot of books by English authors. I especially like books by Oscar Wilde and Agatha Christie. At the weekend I have more free time, and I like to spend it with my family. We **go out** together, for example go to the cinema, café or **go for a walk** in the park. I help my mom cook and we have family dinner in the evening.

At university I have a lot of English lessons and I'm **interested in** the culture of **English-speaking** countries, such as the UK, the USA, Canada, Australia etc. I would like to travel a lot in the future and speaking English can help me with that.

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

Дружная семья, хорошо ладить, принимать участие, занятой человек, свободное время, английские авторы, гулять в парке, выходить в свет (выходить из дома), готовить семейный ужин, в университете, интересоваться культурой, англоговорящие страны.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. What is the name of the girl from the text? What is your name?
2. What is Maria's surname? What is your surname?
3. How old is Maria? How old are you?
4. When is Maria's birthday? When is your birthday?
5. Where does Maria live? Where do you live?
6. Does Maria have a family? Do you have a family?
7. How many people are there in Maria's family? How many people are there in your family?
8. What does Maria do? What do you do?
9. What does Maria do in her free time? What do you do in your free time?
10. What does Maria do at the weekends? What do you do at the weekends?
11. What is Maria interested in? What are you interested in?
12. Why is Maria learning English? Why are you learning English?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story "**About Myself**".

2. My Family

My name is Alexander and I'd like to tell you about my family. I think family is one of the most important things in a person's life. Our family is not very large. We are a family of five: my mother, my father, my grandmother, my brother and I. We live in Chelyabinsk.

My mother's name is Svetlana. She is 45. She is a teacher. She teaches mathematics to children at school. She is a very nice, kind and **intelligent** woman.

In her free time, she likes cooking and watching **TV series**. My father's name is Pavel. He is 47. He is an engineer. He works in a factory. My dad is **hard-working** and **ambitious**. In his free time my dad reads books and listens to music. My grandmother's name is Valentina. She is 72. She does not work now, she is **retired**, but in the past she was an **accountant**. Now she has a lot of **housework** to do – cooking, cleaning, **washing up**, **ironing** and so on. We help her as much as we can. My Grandma's hobby is **knitting**. My younger brother's name is Egor. He is 8 and he is at school. Egor likes reading **comic books** and watching cartoons.

We are a **close** family. We **love and respect** each other. We spend our weekends together. In the summer we often go away from the city to our **dacha**. In the winter we usually **go out** and **take a walk** in the park. Last weekend we went on a **city break** to Ekaterinburg. We visited our relatives there, had a lot of fun, went out to a café and looked at animals in the local zoo.

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

Семья из пяти человек, преподавать математику, смотреть сериалы, умный, трудолюбивый, инициативный, пенсионер, бухгалтер, мыть посуду, работа по дому, глажка, приготовление еды, вязание, читать комиксы, смотреть мультфильмы, турпоездка в большой город.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. How many people are there in Alexander's family?
How many people are there in your family?

2. Where do Alexander's family live? Where do your family live?

3. Describe Alexander's mother. Describe your mother.

4. Describe Alexander's father. Describe your father.

5. Describe Alexander's grandmother. Describe one of your grandparents.

6. Describe Alexander's brother. Describe one of your siblings (if you have any).

7. How do Alexander's family like to spend their weekends (in the summer, in the winter)? How do your family like to spend your weekends (in the summer, in the winter)?

8. What did Alexander and his family do last weekend?
What did you and your family do last weekend?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story "**My Family**".

3. My Friend

My name is Yulia and I would like to tell you about my friend. Her name is Polina. Polina is not only my friend but she is my **groupmate**. We study together at university.

Polina is 21 years old. She is a **good-looking** girl with big brown eyes and short **curly** hair. She is **well-built** and not very tall. I think she has a **wonderful personality**. Polina is **kind-hearted** and **responsible**, so you know you can always **rely on** her. She is also very **intelligent** and **interested in** many things, such as books, films and music, so we can **meet up** and talk for hours about a lot of things. Polina speaks English and German well because she **is into** foreign languages. As for her family, she is **an only child**. In spite of the fact that her parents **adore** her, Polina is not **selfish**.

When we have some free time, we try to spend it together. We usually **eat out** and **go for a walk** or **get a takeaway** pizza and watch a film together. Sometimes we do our homework and help each other prepare for tests. Polina **is good at** languages and I'm good at **exact sciences**.

We do our best to be good friends for each other because friendship is one of the most important things in our life. We have never **had a serious argument** because we **respect** each other's opinions. I **miss** Polina a lot when we don't see each other for a long time. Our friendship helps me feel strong and **sure of myself**.

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following words and word combinations:

Одногруппница, учиться вместе в университете, симпатичная девушка, кудрявые волосы, добрый и ответственный, эгоистичный, интересоваться многим, болтать часами, увлекаться иностранными языками, единственный ребенок в семье, прогуляться, заказать еду на вынос, точные науки, ссориться по-крупному, уважать мнение друга, скучать по другу, чувствовать себя уверенно.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. What does Polina do? What does your friend do?
2. How old is Polina? How old is your friend?
3. Describe Polina's appearance. Describe your friend's appearance (height, build, hair, eyes, etc.).
4. Describe Polina's personality. Describe your friend's personality.
5. Describe Polina's hobbies. Describe your friend's hobbies.
6. Describe Polina's family. Describe your friend's family.
7. How do Yulia and Polina spend their free time? How do you spend your free time with your friend?
8. Are Yulia and Polina good friends? Why? Are you and your friend good friends? Why?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story "**My Friend**".

4. My University

Russia has many universities which are famous not only in the country but also abroad. For example, the *Linguistic University* (previously known as *Maurice Thorez Institute of Foreign Languages*), *Peoples' Friendship University of Russia*, *Moscow State Institute of International Relations* (aka MGIMO University). There are numerous **regional** educational centres in our country. Almost every city of Russia has its own universities and colleges. But I would like to tell you about Moscow State University.



Figure 22 — Moscow State University's Coat of Arms

Moscow State University is the largest educational institution in Russia. The foundation of it was inspired by Mikhail Lomonosov. On the 12th of January 1755 the university was set up by the edict of the Empress Elizabeth. Since that time the 25th of January (by the new calendar) is celebrated in Russia as University Day

and Saint Tatiana's Day who is the patron saint of the university. In 1940 the university was **named after** Mikhail Lomonosov and the name still **remains**. Its **motto** reads "Science is clear knowledge of the truth, enlightenment of the

mind” (in Russian: Наука есть ясное познание истины, просвещение разума).

Nowadays Moscow State University includes 43 **faculties** and teaches almost in all subject areas: Arts, Sciences, Law, Economics, Psychology, Biology, Chemistry, Engineering, etc. The **Law Faculty** is the centre of legal training in Russia. The Lawyers, the Faculty graduates, use their knowledge in courts of law.

The **Faculty of Journalism** is proud of its graduates who work in different fields of mass media: in editorial boards, television, radio stations and news agencies in Russia and abroad. The **Faculty of Philosophy** has always been the centre of progressive philosophical thought in Russia. The greatest Russian philosophers lectured at the Faculty. **Psychology** was among the courses taught at first at the Faculty of Philosophy. The works of Russian psychologists are recognised in the whole world. The **Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics** is one of the leading scientific centres in Russia. **World-leading** professors deliver their lectures there. The **Faculty of Computational Mathematics and Cybernetics** is popular among the applicants for entry too. **Applied Mathematics and Computer Science** undergo rapid changes. The usage of computers in various fields of education, science, technology, economics, management and linguistics is provided by the Faculty.

The top research institutions of Lomonosov Moscow State University keep research and teaching **up to date**. Here students can learn skills, which help them **go up the career ladder** in the future.

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following sentences:

1) Мы находимся в крупном региональном образовательном центре.

2) Челябинский аэропорт назван в честь ученого Игоря Курчатова, «отца советской атомной бомбы».

3) Девиз Олимпийских игр – «Быстрее, выше, сильнее – вместе».

4) На конференции были представлены выступления ученых-лидеров в мире науки и образования.

5) Наша лаборатория оснащена современным оборудованием.

6) Лучшие выпускники юридического факультета легко поднимаются по карьерной лестнице.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. What university is the largest educational institution in Russia? What university are you studying at?

2. When was MSU founded? When was your university founded?

3. What is MSU's motto? What is your university's motto and symbol? Do you like them?

4. How many faculties does MSU have? How many faculties does your university have?

5. What faculty are you studying at?

6. What's the history of your faculty?

7. What is your favourite/least favourite subject here?

Why?

8. Who is your favourite professor at your faculty? Why do you like his/her lessons?

9. If you were the rector of your university what would you like to change? Why?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story "My University".

5. Travelling and holidays

Modern life is impossible without travelling. To begin with, most of us in big cities travel every day to schools and to work. We walk or **go by car** or use public transport – buses, trams or **underground**. Sometimes, when we **are in a hurry**, we take a taxi. During the **rush hour** there can be **traffic jams** in the city so it can **take you** more than one hour to get home from work.

Moreover, most people travel when they are on holiday. According to the *United Nations World Tourism Organization* the most popular tourist **destinations** are either exotic places (Hong Kong, Bangkok, Singapore) or places with rich history (Paris, Rome, London, Istanbul). Some tourists prefer active holidays such as **sightseeing** in **ancient ruins**, visiting museums and galleries, shopping for souvenirs or even **hiking** in the mountains or going on a safari. Others prefer having some **peace and quiet** by the pool or **sunbathing** on the beach

which helps them **unwind and relax**. One more way to **get away from everyday routine** is **extreme sports** such as **bungee/rope-jumping, kayaking, rafting, sky-diving** and **kite surfing**. A lot of people try them for the first time while traveling, and love the **adrenaline rush** they get from them. Another good thing about travelling is **trying out** local food.

Despite **globalization** there are more than 100 **cuisines** in the world so there are always some new dishes to try! The most popular types of food among tourists include **seafood**, local fruit and vegetables and national **iconic** dishes (pasta for Italy, dim sum for China or curry for India). Nevertheless, some people don't **change their ways** and even while traveling **opt for** good old chain of fast food restaurants which they have at home.

As for the means of transport, the most popular are plane, train and car. The quickest way to travel is by plane. Travelling by train is slower than by plane but it has its **advantages**. Some people are afraid to fly so trains seem safer to them. Also, you can look out the window and see **the countryside** around you. Traveling by train is rather popular inside Russia. It takes almost 7 days to cross Russia by train (from Moscow to Vladivostok). Some people like traveling by car most. This way they can stop **wherever and whenever** they like travel **at their own speed** and keep to their own **itinerary**.



Figure 23 — Hiking in the mountains of Peru



Figure 24 — Rafting in Croatia

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following sentences:

- 1) Анна обычно добирается до работы на машине.
- 2) Час пик в нашем городе с 6 до 7 часов вечера.
- 3) Из-за пробок дорога от работы до дома может занимать от 40 минут до часа.
- 4) Популярные направления для туристов в России – это Алтай и побережье Черного моря.
- 5) Мой брат предпочитает активный отдых, например, прогулки по горам или сплав по реке.
- 6) Мои родители предпочитают тишину и покой, поэтому каждый год выбирают провести отпуск в сельской местности.
- 7) Преимущества путешествий на самолете – это скорость и удобство.
- 8) Менять свои привычки в еде непросто.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. What are the main means of traveling around your city? What is your favourite kind of transport in your city?
2. How do you usually get to work/to university? How long does it take you?
3. What is your favorite holiday destination?
4. Do you prefer active or relaxing holidays? Why?
5. Have you ever tried an extreme sport? What was it? Would you like to try? Why (not)?
6. What national cuisine is your favourite? Have you ever tried an iconic dish?
7. What is your favorite way to travel: by car, by plane or by train? Why?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story “**Travelling**”.

6. Russia

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It **occupies** about one seventh of the **earth’s surface**. Its **total area** is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is **washed by** 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, the Ukraine. It also has a sea border with the USA.

The **population** of Russia is 146,4 million people. 81 **per cent** are Russians. Moscow is the capital and the biggest city with a population of about 9 million people.

Russia has a variety of scenery. We have **steppes** in the south, **plains** and forests in the central region, **tundra and taiga** in the north, **highlands** and **deserts** in the east. Russia is located on two **plains** (the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland). There are several **mountain chains** on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world’s deepest lake (1600 metres) is Lake Baikal. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom. Russia has one sixth of the world’s forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.



Figure 25 — Atlantic Walrus on the Barents Sea

The animal world in the north includes the **walrus**, the **seal**, the polar bear and the polar fox. In the central zone there are a lot of wolves and foxes, **hares** and **squirrels**. The brown bear of the Russian forests is the symbol of Russia.

Russia is very rich in **oil**, **coal**, **iron ore**, natural gas, **copper**, nickel and other mineral resources. Three quarters of the country's minerals, oil and natural gas, coal, gold and diamonds come from Siberia.



Figure 26 — Russian Coat of Arms

Russian Federation is a Presidential Republic. The federal government consists of three branches: **legislative, executive and judicial**. The legislative powers are exercised by the Federal Assembly. It consists of two chambers: the Council of Federation and the State Duma, The executive power belongs to the government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts. All three branches are controlled by the President.

Russia has a three-coloured flag. The **anthem** of Russia is originally based on «The Patriotic Song» by Glinka. Russia's national emblem is the two-headed **eagle**.

Nowadays Russia is facing quite many political, economic and social **challenges**. But at the same time there are a lot of **opportunities** for our country to become one of the **leading countries** in the world.

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following sentences:

1) Поверхность Земли занимает площадь около 510, 072 миллиона квадратных километров.

2) Россия не омывается Аравийским морем.

3) Западно-Сибирская тайга – это уникальный экорегион.

4) Нефть, уголь и природный газ являются ценными природными ресурсами.

5) Текст гимна России создан Сергеем Михалковым, советским и российским писателем.

6) На этом экономическом форуме представлены ведущие страны мира.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. How large is Russia?
2. What seas and oceans is Russia washed by?
3. What countries does Russia border with?
4. What city is the capital of Russia? Describe it.
5. What geographical zones are there in Russia?
6. Describe Russian animal world.
7. Describe Russia's natural resources.
8. What are Russian flag, anthem, symbol and emblem like?
9. Describe Russian federal government.

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story **“Russia”**.

7. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The total area of the British Isles is over 244 000 square kilometres. The British Isles are **separated** from the Continent by the North Sea, **the English Channel** and the **Strait of Dover**. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast. The United Kingdom is one of the world's smaller countries. Its population is over 57 million. About 80 percent of the population is **urban**.

The **surface** of the British **Isles** varies very much. The north of Scotland is called **Highlands**. The mountains there are not very high. **Ben Nevis** in Scotland is the highest mountain (1343 m). The south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called **Lowlands**. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain, but they are not very long. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream **influence** the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round.



Figure 27 — The national flag of the UK

The UK is a highly developed industrial country. It produces and exports machinery, electronics, textile. One of the chief industries of the country is **shipbuilding**. The UK is

a constitutional **monarchy** with a parliament and the Queen/King as Head of State.

The official symbol of England is the Cross of Saint George (the red cross on the white ground). The national flag of the UK is also known as the **King's colours** or **Union Jack**. It consists of 3 crosses symbolizing England, Scotland and Ireland on the blue field.

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following sentences:

1) Пролив Ла-Манш соединяет Северное море с Атлантическим океаном.

2) Городское население Великобритании больше, чем сельское.

3) Судостроение относится к тяжелой промышленности.

4) При конституционной монархии король или королева являются главой государства.

5) Флаг Соединенного королевства символически объединяет Англию, Шотландию и Ирландию.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. What does UK stand for?

2. Where is the UK situated?

3. What is the geographical position of the British Isles?

4. What countries does the UK consist of?

5. Describe the scenery and the climate of the UK.
6. What does the UK produce and export?
7. What is the UK's flag like?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story **“The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland”**.

8. The USA

The United States of America **is situated in** the central part of the North American continent. Its western coast **is washed by** the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast – by the Atlantic Ocean. **The total area** of the USA is over nine million square kilometres.

The **population** of the USA is about 323 million people; most of the population lives in towns and cities.

The USA is a very large country, so it has several different **climatic regions**. The coldest regions are in the north and north-east. The south has a **subtropical** climate.

The United States is a **land of rivers and lakes**. The northern state of Minnesota is a land of 10 000 lakes. The longest rivers in the USA are the Mississippi, the Missouri and the Rio Grande. The highest mountains are the Rocky Mountains, the Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada.

The United States **is rich in natural and mineral resources**. It **produces copper, oil, iron ore and coal**. It is a **highly-developed industrial and agricultural country**.

There are many big cities in the USA, such as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and others. **The national capital** is Washington, D.C. Its population is about 3,4 million. Washington was built in the late eighteenth century as **the centre of the government**. It was **named after** George Washington.

The American flag is often called «The Stars and Stripes» or «Old Glory». It represents the growth of the nation. It has 13 horizontal stripes, 7 red and 6 white which **stand for** the original 13 states. In the top left hand corner there are 50 white stars on a blue background: one star for each state. The national **anthem** of the United States is «The Star-Spangled Banner». The bald eagle became the national emblem of the country in 1782. It has an olive branch (a symbol of peace) and arrows (a symbol of strength). You can see the eagle on the back of a dollar bill.



Figure 28 — The national emblem of the USA

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following sentences:

1) Часть территории США находится в субтропическом климате.

2) Главные природные ресурсы США – нефть, железная руда, уголь, медь.

3) Нью-Йорк назван в честь герцога Йоркского.

4) Текст гимна США – это стихотворение «Оборона форта Макгенри» Френсиса Скотта Ки.

5) Белоголовый орлан является символом США с 1782 года.

6) На купюре достоинством в 1 доллар изображен один из отцов-основателей США Джордж Вашингтон.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. Where is the USA situated?

2. Is the USA a large country? How big is it?

3. Describe the population of the USA.

4. Describe the climate of the USA.

5. What natural resources does the USA have?

6. What is the capital of the USA? Who is it named after?

7. Describe the flag, the emblem and the anthem of the USA.

8. Where can you see the bald eagle as the emblem of the USA?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story “**The USA**”.

9. Shopping

Shopping is a part of our daily life. Nowadays there are so many kinds of shops, almost every street in a city has a supermarket, a **department store**, a **baker's**, a **butcher's**, a **greengrocer's**, a **fishmonger's**. A lot of people like going out and spending their free time in **shopping centres or malls**. There you can buy all kinds of clothes, from **underwear** and socks to coats and **trainers**. Big clothes outlets sometimes start a **sale** and **offer discounts** so you can get a **bargain**.

Almost every mall has a supermarket or a department store inside, where you can buy food (for example, meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, seafood, bread, pet food). It is very **convenient** because you can buy **everything at once**.

Nevertheless, there are times when we need to go to special places to get what we need. For example, when we get ill, we have to go to a **chemist's** to buy some **pills** or other **medicine**. Or if we need to buy a book, we can go to a **bookstore**.

However, more and more people prefer shopping for everything **online**. **Delivery services** are getting more and more popular in Russia and nowadays they are included in almost every modern shop. You can buy things from shops that are not near you and now it's easy to send people presents. As for clothes and **household appliances**, the biggest online **market places** in Russia are Ozon and Wildberries.

Food delivery service is also **thriving**. It is also very convenient because you can do your shopping in your pajamas when it's cold or raining outside. You don't have to **push**

through crowds of people or **carry heavy bags**. In 2023 one of the most popular companies on the Russian food delivery market was Samokat – a **dark-store** rapid delivery service for food **and household goods**.

As we can see, today there are so many opportunities for shopping. And we can easily choose the ones we like best.

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following sentences:

1) Каждое утро в этой булочной выпекают свежий хлеб и пирожки с джемом.

2) Мне нужно купить новые кроссовки и несколько пар носков.

3) Торговый центр часто предлагает скидки и акции для покупателей.

4) Книжные онлайн магазины становятся все более популярными.

5) Сервисы доставки продуктов и товаров для дома хорошо развиты в нашем городе.

6) Бытовую технику лучше покупать в крупных магазинах с гарантией.

7) Я часто покупаю одежду и книги на маркетплейсах.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. What kinds of shops are there in the place where you live?

2. Do you like going out to a shopping center?
3. Do you like shopping for clothes? Who do you usually go with? What's your favorite clothes outlet?
4. What's your favorite supermarket or department store? Why do you like it?
5. Do you ever go to a bookstore?
6. Do you like shopping online? Why (not)? What's your favorite online app for shopping?
7. Do you/your family use food delivery? Why (not)?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story “**Shopping**”.

10. Meals

There are four **meals** a day in an English home: breakfast, lunch, tea, and dinner.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day. It depends when you leave for work but most people **have breakfast** at about 7 o'clock in the morning. It consists of **oatmeal porridge** with milk and salt or sugar, eggs – boiled or fried, bread and butter with **marmalade** or jam. Traditional British drink for breakfast is **strong black tea**, sometimes with bergamot **flavour** called Earl Grey. But some people are totally **addicted to caffeine** so they can't start their day without a cup of coffee. The other option is to have a glass of **OJ** – orange juice, instead of coffee or tea. At the weekends people get up late so they may have **brunch** instead of breakfast at 11 or 12.

On weekdays the usual time for lunch is 1 o'clock. Most people are at work in this time of day. Lunch usually consists of a **sandwich**, such as sausage and onion, **ham and pickle**, or **shrimp** or **tuna and mayo**, egg and mayo. Along with the sandwich, an English person might have a **packet of crisps** (potato chips), fruit or **biscuits**. Other popular lunch choices in Britain include: **superfood salad**, **spicy chicken wrap**, **jacket potato with filling**, **fish and chips**.

Tea is the third meal of the day. It is between 4 or 5 o'clock, the so-called **5 o'clock tea**. It includes tea, milk or cream, sugar, bread and butter, cakes and jam.

The usual time for dinner in Britain is about 7 o'clock, and all the members of the family sit down together. There is a wide choice of **dishes** for dinner in Britain nowadays. Traditional British dishes include the **roast dinner** (meat, **roast potatoes**, **gravy**), **pie & mash** (a British pie, mashed potatoes, **served** with gravy and vegetables), **bangers & mash** (sausages and mashed potatoes), **shepherd's pie** (a **lamb** and mashed potato dish). More **unconventional** choices include spaghetti Bolognese or Indian **curry**, which is very popular in Britain nowadays.



Figure 29 — Roast Dinner, Bangers & Mash, Shepherd's Pie, Indian Curry (Chicken Tikka Masala)

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following sentences:

- 1) Ужин – это мой любимый прием пищи.
- 2) Я обычно пью на завтрак крепкий кофе, чтобы проснуться.
- 3) Моя семья просыпается поздно в выходные, поэтому обычно у нас поздний завтрак в кафе.

4) В ресторане бефстроганов подается с картофельным пюре и подливом.

5) Перекусывать пачкой чипсов не очень полезно.

6) Фаршированные перцы с начинкой из риса и фарша – это лучшее блюдо моей бабушки.

7) Бутерброд с ветчиной и сыром – популярное блюдо на завтрак.

8) Диетологи говорят, что овсяная каша на завтрак очень полезна.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. How many meals are there in Britain? What are they?

How many meals do you have in a day?

2. Describe British breakfast. Describe your breakfast.

3. Do you have brunch at the weekends?

4. Describe British lunch. Describe your lunch.

5. Describe British dinner. Describe your dinner.

6. What traditional British dish would you like to try?

7. Do you/your family cook some traditional Russian dishes? What are they?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story “**My Meals**”.

11. Healthy Eating

Our health depends on our eating. Food provides us with the energy that we spend on physical exercises. The body needs to receive a **proper amount** of nutrients every day:

proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, minerals. Proper nutrition is an **essential** point of a healthy lifestyle.



Figure 30 — Balanced diet

Scientists say that everyday diet should be **diverse** and full. Freshness of products is very important. It is necessary to monitor the volume of **food intake**. Each person's portion is different, depending on age, health status, gender,

and equipment. **Cereals**, fruits and vegetables, fish, meat, eggs, **dairy products**, nuts, salt, sugar, fat, should be present in the diet.

A **balanced** diet should become a way of life. As for unhealthy **snacks** (chocolate **bars** and crisps) and **junk food** (burgers, French fries, milkshakes with a lot of sugar), it's better to **give them up**. If it's too difficult to give up, some people have **cheat meals** from time to time. Cheat meal is a meal which differs from most meals in your diet and may include fast food. It is high in sugar and fat and carbohydrates. Nevertheless, it saves you from **overeating in the long perspective** and keeps your diet healthy. Overeating and wrong diet lead to bad metabolism, diabetes and obesity.

It is also very important to chew food thoroughly and not to swallow large chunks. Some nutritionists forbid drinking water with food because it dilutes stomach acid and interferes

with digestion process. You can eat everything, but in moderation.



Figure 31 — Cheat Meal

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following sentences:

1) Полезное питание должно сочетать в себе белки, жиры и углеводы.

2) Белки – необходимые вещества для роста мышц.

3) Объём порции зависит от образа жизни и возраста человека.

4) Сегодня молочные продукты вызывают спор у диетологов и нутрициологов.

5) Шоколадный батончик не является полезным перекусом, так как содержит очень много сахара.

6) Переедание – это проблема жителей многих стран мира.

7) Важно научить маленьких детей не торопиться и тщательно пережевывать пищу.

8) Умеренное и разнообразное питание – ключ к здоровью и долголетию.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. What nutrients does human body need every day?

2. What does size of a portion depend on? How much food do you usually take in for a meal?

3. What types of food should be present in everyday diet? Is there a kind of food that you don't eat? Why?

4. Why is it better to give up unhealthy snacks and junk food? What do you usually have for a snack?

5. What is a cheat meal? Do you use cheat meals in your diet?

6. Why is it bad to have water with your meals? Do you have water/tea/coffee when you eat?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story “**Healthy Eating**”.

12. Environment Protection

«Ecology» is a very popular word today. It is a science which studies the **relationships** between all forms of life on our planet and the **environment**. This word came from the Greek «oikos» which means «home». This idea of «home» includes our whole planet, its population, Nature, animals,

birds, fish, **insects** and all other living beings, and even the atmosphere around our planet.

With the **industrial revolution** our negative **influence on** Nature began to increase. Large cities with thousands of **polluting** plants and factories can be found nowadays all over the world. The **by-products** of their activity **pollute** the air we breathe, the water we drink, the fields where our **crops** are grown. Every year the atmosphere is polluted by about 1000 tons of **industrial dust**. Big cities **suffer from smog**. Cars with their **engines** have become the main source of air pollution in industrial countries. The loss of forests **upsets** the **oxygen balance** in the atmosphere. As a result, some species of animals, birds, fish and plants are becoming **extinct**.

The protection of the environment is a **universal concern**. Since 1960s the pollution problems have received **great publicity**. 159 countries – members of the **United Nations Organisation** – have **set up** environmental protection agencies. Environmental activists, organisations of volunteers **do their best** to stop pollution of our planet. Due to such groups many laws (Clean Air Act, Water Pollution Control Act, Endangered Species Act) have been passed. Numerous chemicals, fertilisers and gases that were once used in agriculture and industry are banned today. Standards for food have become strict, because agricultural chemicals, used for growing crops, may poison people and end up in food and water supply. In many countries purifying systems for treatment of industrial waters have been installed, measures have been taken to protect rivers and seas from oil waters.

To **protect nature** people should **change their attitude** to it. We should stop taking from nature everything we need and give it our love and protection instead.

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following sentences:

1) Защита окружающей среды – одна из самых острых проблем современного общества.

2) Влияние выхлопных газов на атмосферу не вызывает сомнений.

3) Амурский тигр – один из вымирающих видов животных в России.

4) Волонтерские организации прилагают все усилия, чтобы не допустить полной вырубке лесов.

5) С 1960х годов ООН занимается проблемами защиты окружающей среды.

6) Для жителей крупных городов важно изменить свое отношение к бытовому мусору.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. Where does the word “ecology” come from? What does it mean?

2. When did human influence on the planet begin to increase?

3. What is the main source of pollution in industrial countries?

4. Why is cutting down forests bad?
5. What international laws are there?
6. What substances are banned from using in agriculture today?
7. How do we protect rivers and seas from oil waters?
8. What can we personally do to protect the environment?
What do you do?
9. What is the biggest environmental problem in your city/town/region? What can we do about it?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story “**Environment Protection**”.

13. Global Warming and Greenhouse Effect

Global warming is rising of **global temperatures** of the Earth’s atmosphere. It’s **primarily caused** by the **increase** in **greenhouse gases**, such as **carbon dioxide emissions** from burning **fossil fuels** and **deforestation**.

A **greenhouse** is a glass house in which plants grow. The glass **lets light in** and at the same time keeps heat from **getting out**. This heat keeps the plants warm, even when it is cold outside. The same happens to the Earth’s atmosphere. It lets sunlight in and keeps carbon dioxide and other gases from getting out. We need these gases but too much of them trap more heat.

As a result, we see **melting** polar ice and rising **sea levels**. This change in temperature can also lead to **extreme weather** events such as tornadoes, hurricanes or floods.

International agreements like the *Paris Agreement* and *Kyoto Protocol* aim to **combat this issue**. Global warming is not something we can **ignore**. It is reported that in the last 5 years the **average temperatures** on Earth have increased.

But why exactly global warming is a **threat**? The most dangerous part of the problem is the fact that the heat can **reach** the North and South Poles. If it happens, thousands of **icebergs** will start to melt. In the end, the overall water level will increase. Many coastal cities and islands will end up **drowned**. But there is still **hope** for mankind.

Global warming can be prevented if we all work together. We should use green energy, the kind of energy that comes from the sources that cause little or no impact on the environment. There are such green energy sources as **solar panels**, wind power stations and hydroelectric power plants. Some countries already decided **to switch** completely to **alternative power sources** by 2040. In conclusion, it is important to note that we are **facing this problem** for the first time in the history of mankind. If we do the right things, we can make our world a better place.

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following sentences:

1) Содержание углекислого газа в атмосфере земли постепенно увеличивается.

2) Тающие полярные льды грозят затоплением прибрежных территорий всех континентов.

3) Некоторые ученые считают, что парниковый эффект – естественное явление и не зависит от деятельности человека.

4) Альтернативные источники энергии пока не очень популярны в России.

5) В будущем человечество столкнется с угрозой глобального дефицита водных ресурсов.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. What is global warming?

2. What is it caused by?

3. Why are certain gases called “greenhouse”?

4. What extreme weather events are there because of global warming?

5. Why is global warming a threat?

6. What international agreements are there to prevent global warming?

7. What exactly can we do to prevent global warming?

8. What green sources of energy are there?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story “**Global Warming and Greenhouse Effect**”.

14. My Working Day

I am very busy on my weekdays. My weekdays are **routine** and they do not **differ from** another.

On weekdays my working day begins early in the morning. My work starts at 9 o’clock, so I have to get up at 7.30. I usually set an alarm on my mobile to wake up and not to **oversleep**.

Sometimes I **do morning exercises**, then I **rush** to the bathroom. I clean my teeth, wash my face. The cold water makes me feel not so sleepy. Then I go back to my room and make the bed. I **turn on** some music. I **put on** my clothes, **comb** my hair, **put some makeup on**. Then I have breakfast and a cup of coffee.

At 8.25 I **grab** my bag and **rush** to work. It takes me 30 minutes to get to the office. My working day starts at 9 o'clock and I try not to be late.

Usually I have lunch at 1 in the afternoon. I have 30 minutes for lunch so I can either **eat out with my colleagues** or **deliver a takeaway**. My work **is over** at 6 and I can go home. If there's no traffic jams I get home at 6.30. First of all, I need to **take my dog for a walk**. Then I have dinner and some rest. I can relax and watch TV series or read a book. Sometimes I **go out** with friends of mine – to a café or a restaurant, to the movies or just for a walk in the park. Twice a week in the evenings I go to yoga lessons. At eleven o'clock I feel tired after a long working day so I go to bed and fall asleep.

Ex. 1. Read the text and look at the words **in bold**. What do they mean? Use a dictionary if you need to.

Ex. 2. Give English equivalents for the following sentences:

- 1) Вчера он проспал и опоздал на важное заседание.
- 2) Делать зарядку утром полезно.
- 3) Сегодня холодно, поэтому она надела теплое пальто.

4) Дресс-код нашей компании не предполагает яркий макияж.

5) Каждое утро хозяева собак выгуливают своих питомцев.

6) Дорога до университета занимает у меня около 30 минут.

7) На прошлых выходных шел дождь, и мы не выходили из дома.

8) Включи телевизор, там идет мой любимый сериал.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions **in full sentences**.

1. When does your working day begin?

2. When do you usually wake up?

3. What do you do after you wake up?

4. How do you get to work? How long does it take you?

5. When do you have lunch at work? Do you eat out or at work?

6. How do you get home? How long does it take you?

7. What do you do in the evening?

8. When do you usually go to bed? When do you fall asleep?

Ex. 4. Use your answers from Ex. 3 and make up a story “**My Working Day**”.

APPENDICES A
(for reference)

Appendix 1: English Tenses Active

Tense/ Time	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	V Vs/es I write. He works.	Am Is +Ving Are I am writing. He is working.	Have/Has +Ved/V3 I have written. He has worked.	Have/Has been +Ving I have been writing. He has been working.
Past	Ved/V2 I wrote. He worked.	Was/Were +Ving I was writing. We were writing.	Had +Ved/V3 I had written. He had worked.	Had been +Ving I had been writing. He had been working.
Future	Will +V I will write. He will work.	Will be +Ving I will be writing. We will be writing.	Will have +Ved/V3 I will have written. He will have worked.	Will have been +Ving I will have been writing. He will have been working.

Appendix 2: List of Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Translation
1. be	was / were	been	быть
2. bear	bore	borne / born	рождать
3. beat	beat	beaten	бить
4. become	became	become	становиться
5. begin	began	begun	начинать
6. bite	bit	bitten	кусать
7. blow	blew	blown	дуть
8. break	broke	broken	разбивать, ломать
9. bring	brought	brought	приносить
10. build	built	built	строить
11. burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	жечь, гореть
12. buy	bought	bought	покупать
13. cast	cast	cast	бросать, кидать
14. catch	caught	caught	ловить, хватать
15. choose	chose	chosen	выбирать
16. come	came	come	приходить, приезжать
17. cost	cost	cost	стоить
18. cut	cut	cut	резать
19. deal	dealt	dealt	иметь дело
20. do	did	done	делать
21. draw	drew	drawn	рисовать; тащить
22. dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)	мечтать, видеть сны
23. drink	drank	drunk	пить
24. drive	drove	driven	водить, ехать

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Translation
25. eat	ate	eaten	есть
26. fall	fell	fallen	падать
27. feed	fed	fed	кормить
28. feel	felt	felt	чувствовать
29. fight	fought	fought	драться, сражаться
30. find	found	found	находить
31. fly	flew	flown	летать
32. forbid	forbade	forbidden	запрещать
33. forget	forgot	forgotten	забывать
34. forgive	forgave	forgiven	прощать
35. freeze	froze	frozen	замерзать
36. get	got	got	получать
37. give	gave	given	давать
38. go	went	gone	идти
39. grow	grew	grown	расти
40. have	had	had	иметь
41. hear	heard	heard	слышать
42. hide	hid	hidden	прятать
43. hit	hit	hit	ударять, бить
44. hold	held	held	держать
45. hurt	hurt	hurt	причинять вред
46. keep	kept	kept	хранить, держать
47. know	knew	known	знать
48. lay	laid	laid	класть
49. lead	led	led	вести
50. learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)	учить (что-то)
51. leave	left	left	покидать, уезжать
52. lend	lent	lent	одалживать

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Translation
53. let	let	let	позволять, пускать
54. lie	lay	lain	лежать
55. light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)	освещать
56. lose	lost	lost	терять
57. make	made	made	делать
58. mean	meant	meant	значить
59. meet	met	met	встречать
60. pay	paid	paid	платить
61. put	put	put	класть, ставить
62. read	read	read	читать
63. ride	rode	ridden	ездить верхом
64. ring	rang	rung	звонить, звенеть
65. rise	rose	risen	подниматься, вставать
66. run	ran	run	бежать
67. say	said	said	говорить, сказать
68. see	saw	seen	видеть
69. sell	sold	sold	продавать
70. send	sent	sent	посылать
71. set	set	set	устанавливать
72. shake	shook	shaken	трясти
73. shine	shone	shone	светить, сиять
74. shoot	shot	shot	стрелять
75. show	showed	shown	показывать
76. shut	shut	shut	закрывать
77. sing	sang	sung	петь
78. sink	sank	sunk	опускаться, тонуть
79. sit	sat	sat	сидеть
80. sleep	slept	slept	спать

Infinitive	Past Simple	Participle II	Translation
81. smell	smelt	smelt	пахнуть, нюхать
82. speak	spoke	spoken	говорить
83. spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)	писать по буквам
84. spend	spent	spent	тратить
85. spread	spread	spread	распространять(ся)
86. stand	stood	stood	стоять
87. steal	stole	stolen	красть
88. strike	struck	struck	ударить
89. sweep	swept	swept	мести
90. swim	swam	swum	плавать
91. take	took	taken	брать
92. teach	taught	taught	учить, обучать
93. tell	told	told	рассказывать
94. think	thought	thought	думать
95. throw	threw	thrown	бросать
96. understand	understood	understood	понимать
97. wake	woke (waked)	woken (waked)	просыпаться, будить
98. wear	wore	worn	носить (на себе)
99. weep	wept	wept	плакать
100. win	won	won	побеждать
101. write	wrote	written	писать

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